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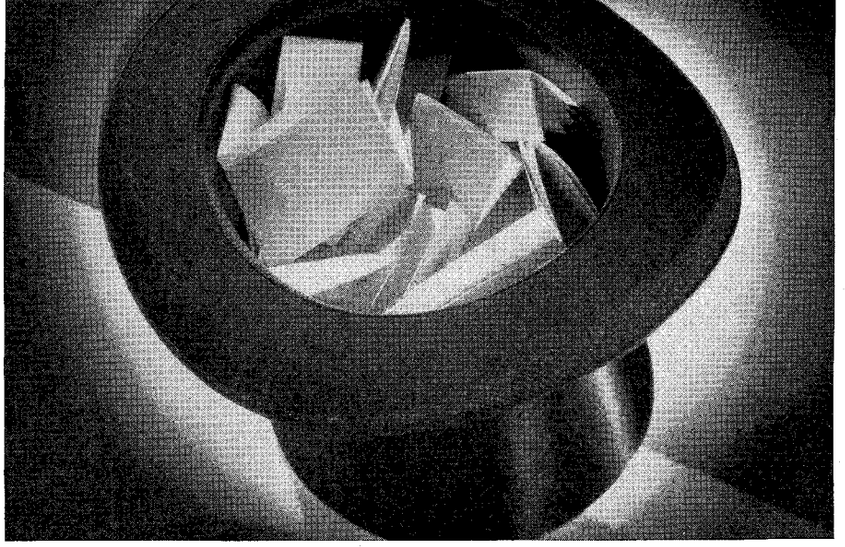

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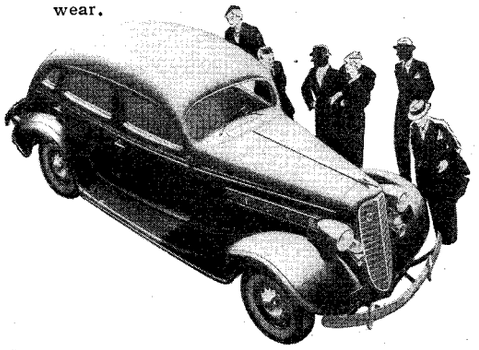

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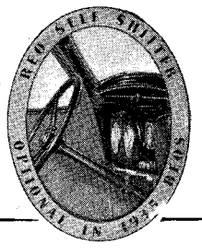

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LANSING, MICHIGAN

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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address.—"J. P. R.," Chicago, Ill.—The pronunciation of this word varies in different parts of the English-speaking world. The pronunciation noted by the dictionaries places the stress on the second syllable, *ad-dress'*, for both the noun and the verb. Some persons place the stress on the first syllable, *ad'dress*. In justification of this deviation from the accepted standard the persons referred to draw a distinction by claiming that the place where one lives is one's *ad-dress'*, and that a formal speech or one's bearing, manner, or deportment is *ad'dress*. Whether or not the distinction drawn will be recorded by lexicographers in the dictionaries of the future remains to be seen. If such a change is accepted, *positive'ly* may prevail over *pos'itively*.

generation.—"C. O. C. I.," Arlington, N. Y.—As applied to the body of individuals born about the same period, this word is reckoned historically as meaning thirty years of the century, giving, for example, our parents, ourselves, and our offspring as the three generations in a hundred years. Altho it has occasionally happened that one's great-grandparents have lived in one's lifetime, it is unusual; so the interval of time between the birth of parents, their children, and their grandchildren is commonly computed at thirty years.

nomenclature.—"W. P. C.," Salt Lake City, Utah.—This word is pronounced *no'men-kle"chur* (or *-tiur*, as the *u* in *duration*)—*o* as in *go*, first *e* as in *get*, second *e* as in *prey*, *ch* as in *chin*, *u* as in *full*. The primary stress is on the first syllable.

pitmans, pitmen.—"R. R. B.," Columbus, O.—Two men working in a pit are *pitmen*, but two connecting-rods are—and have been since 1860 at least—*pitmans*. In other words, the plural of the mechanical device, *pitman*, is formed regularly by the addition of *s* to the singular.

In theory, the plural of *pitman*, regardless of its applications, should always be *pitmen;* but modern lexicographers recognize the fundamental principle that usage takes precedence over theory. Hence, since more than seventy years of usage has established the plural *pitmans* for certain mechanical devices, it is useless to oppose that form at this late date.

Washington, capital of.—"S. D.," New York City.—*Spokane* is not recorded as ever having been the capital of Washington. *Olympia* has been the capital since Washington became a State, but according to local history, *Mucaltio*, or *Mulkaltio*, was for a time the capital of Washington *Territory*.

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NEW YORK The Literary Digest March 30, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Passage of Patman Bonus Bill in the House and Work-Relief Bill in the Senate Leaves Congress Calendar Still Crowded—President May Press Full Program This Session—NRA Extension and Munitions Inquiries Point Way to New Legislation

Current reports hint that President Roosevelt may put pressure on Congress to force his broad legislative program through during the present session.

He may—it would not be surprizing if he did—but he has not done so since the present session started, on January 3. There has been a striking change in the President's method of dealing with Congress.

In the early days of his Administration, when the national emergency was acute, the President kept the legislators galloping, even when he had to snap the whip to do so. Lately, he has been content to point out the road and then, save for a bit of prodding occasionally, let the legislators follow it at their own pace.

"It was a wise and necessary change of methods," declared Walter Lippmann, publicist, writing for the New York ***Herald Tribune.***

But Mr. Lippmann feels that, when the President decided on the change, he should have decided, also, to submit a comparatively brief program to Congress, which, because it is a deliberative body, moves slowly.

Congress Load Too Heavy Actually, he writes, "the President has suggested to Congress the biggest program it has ever had to deal with. . . . The result is congestion, a veritable traffic jam of new bills, and indigestion, resulting from more measures than any one can seriously consider." The proper remedy, he suggests, "is to make a two-year legislative program out of what is now too large a one-year program." In his opinion, measures that are not urgent should be put over to the next session.

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Representative Patman

The New York ***Times*** (Ind.-Dem.) expresses a somewhat similar opinion.

"It has been obvious for some time that the Congressional machine is stalled, with its gears grinding, on a lower slope of the long hill leading to eventual adjournment," this paper says. "Removing part of the load would help it get under way again."

"Why not waive most of the social insurance program temporarily?" asks the Boston ***Herald*** (Rep.).

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Government Relief

—Herblock for NEA Service

That same thought has occurred to many members of Congress, notably to Representative Isabella Greenway, Arizona Democrat. Mrs. Greenway is leading a movement to leave most of the huge Economic Security Bill, with its provisions for nation-wide systems of unemployment and old-age insurance, to the next session of Congress. She would confine action at this session to immediate assistance for those who are elderly and poverty-stricken.

"Mrs. Greenway," says the Philadelphia ***Evening Public Ledger*** (Ind.-Rep.), "sees something that is becoming fairly obvious. The whole social security program is over-elaborate—at least at the moment."

Mrs. Greenway Not an "Enemy" A smartly-dressed woman, with graying hair, Mrs. Greenway was forty-nine this month. She was a schoolmate of Mrs. Roosevelt, was a bridesmaid at her wedding, and has been a close friend of the Roosevelts ever since. Despite her attitude toward the Administration's Economic Security Bill, therefore, the Norfolk ***Ledger-Dispatch*** (Ind.-Dem.) points out that "Not even the wildest stretch of imagination . . . could lead to the inclusion among the President's 'enemies' of Representative Isabella Greenway."

The Economic Security Bill remained in the House Ways and Means Committee last week, kept there while the House disposed of the bonus.

On this, a question close to its heart, the House speedily got down to cases. Two important bills were prepared to cash the veterans' adjusted compensation, or bonus, certificates, at a cost of approximately $2,000,000,000. The House was permitted to choose between them, tho it was warned that President Roosevelt would veto either of them if it reached his desk.

One of these bills was sponsored by a tall, broad-shouldered Kentucky Democrat, Representative Fred M. Vinson. It does not specify how the Government would raise the money to cash the bonus certificates. Presumably that would be done by means of additional taxes or bond issues. The American Legion indorses this bill.

The second bill was sponsored by a spectacled, curly-haired Democrat from Texas, Representative Wright Patman, with whom bonus bills are a hobby. It would cash the bonus certificates by a $2,000,000,000 issue of United States notes—that is, of currency. This bill is indorsed by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

In general, advocates of inflation commend it, while opponents of inflation condemn it, but Representative Patman himself insists that "this bill is not inflation."

Inflation With Safety-Valve Perhaps it could be described as inflation with a safety-valve. Obviously it expands the currency. But it also permits the Government to contract the currency to "prevent undue expansion" or to prevent commodity prices from rising above the 1921-29 level.

"Faced with a choice between the Vinson and Patman bills, the latter is obviously preferable," in the opinion of the Philadelphia ***Record*** (Ind.).

But to the Boston ***Herald*** "About the best that can be said for the Vinson bonus bill is that it may be less undesirable than the original Patman bill—and even that point is open to argument."

By a close vote—202 to 191—the House chose the Patman bill in preference to the Vinson bill, and by an even closer vote, 207 to 204, confirmed its decision. It then passed the Patman bill by the overwhelming vote of 318 to 90. This is the third time this bonus bill, or one essentially similar, has been passed by the Lower House of Congress.

"The House is always willing to pass bonus bills," the Washington ***Post*** (Ind.)

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declares. "It cares little or nothing about the details of such measures so long as they call for a generous handout. The Senate can be depended upon to defeat the more absurd proposals and behind the Senate looms the Executive veto power."

Acme

Representative Greenway

Passed by the House, the Patman bill was sent to the Senate, where Senator Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma Democrat, announced that he would offer it as a rider to the Administration's $4,880,000,000 work-relief bill.

That plan came to naught, however, for, last Saturday, minus the bonus rider the work-relief bill was passed by the Senate, 68 to 16.

The work-relief bill, under which the President expects to take 3,500,000 bread-winners off the relief-rolls and put them to work, had been before Congress for ten weeks.

This measure, Dewey L. Fleming reports from Washington to the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.), is "almost daily referred to as 'the biggest appropriation bill in the history of the world.'" The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* (Ind.) calls it "by far the most important measure presented to the present session of Congress."

Administration Regains Control Administration leaders soon forced it through the House, but lost control of it for a time in the Senate. When the Senate rejected one amendment to cut three billions from the $4,880,000,000 appropriation, and another to add five billions to it, they regained control. But other amendments were proposed also, before the measure finally was passed.

From the Administration's view-point, the most threatening of these was offered by Senator William E. Borah, Idaho Republican, foe of monopolies and price-fixing. It would have restored full force and effect to the antitrust laws, which have been partly suspended by codes of fair competition. If adopted, it would have scrapped much of the elaborate code machinery which has been created under the Recovery Act.

Motion Lost By Small Margin Eventually it was defeated, but with only ten votes to spare and only when the Senate had been assured that it would have full opportunity to vote on the NIRA later on.

Following President Roosevelt's request for extension of the NIRA, the Senate Finance Committee has been holding hearings on its workings.

Last week it heard Clarence Darrow, nationally-known lawyer whose board investigated the NRA last year, declare that the Act promoted price-fixing, that it "did not help business very much" and that "small business has suffered terribly" under it.

On the other hand, S. Clay Williams, who retired last week as Chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board, testified that the Act had assisted business and that its continuance would represent "a definite contribution to recovery."

Richberg Named Board Chairman Mr. Williams's successor, for the time being, will be Donald R. Richberg, the President announced. Following a White House conference, at which the Administration and organized labor came to terms, it was also announced that a new labor member had been added to the Recovery Board, thus giving labor equal representation with industry.

Meanwhile, arguments for and against the NRA continue in the press.

"On June 16, 1933, the NRA was born 'to increase production and consumption' and 'to relieve unemployment.' On June 16, 1935, it will expire, having utterly failed to achieve either of these two major purposes." So says the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.).

But the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.) takes the following attitude:

"We do not share the view of those pessimists who rate NRA a failure. Far from it. But as realists, we readily admit that it has not measured up to all the promises

"Mama, I Thought They Were in Bed"

—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Record*

which greeted its rosy dawn. . . . It did not deliver a millennium f.o.b., but it has wrought solid achievements in recovery which even the chronic carpers find themselves at a loss to explain away."

Busy with a host of far-reaching questions, Congress will be busier still when the Senate Munitions Committee presents its plan to restrict profits in war time.

Exactly what the plan will contain is not yet clear, but committee members have indicated that it will embody many proposals made by John T. Flynn, writer on economic subjects, who has been acting as their research assistant.

Some of the Flynn proposals are startling. Mr. Flynn would limit all individual incomes to $10,000, and all corporation profits to 3 per cent., taking all the rest in taxes. He would make taxes high enough to cover the expenses of the war. He would fix the price-level for commodities and forbid speculation in them. He would compel the officers of all corporations to register and, if their industries were considered essential to the successful conduct of the war, would draft them and place them under military service.

Press Reaction To Flynn Plan "The Nye group," says the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.) "is endeavoring to take advantage of popular feeling against large war-time profits to ease in on the people of the United States a socialist system radical enough to appeal to all but the most extreme followers of Karl Marx. . . . At the best, war brings confusion and puts a strain upon any people. Nye, Flynn and the others would increase the confusion one hundred-fold and make American victory in the next war practically impossible."

The Washington *News* (Ind.), however, seems to look favorably upon the Flynn plan and declares: "In addition to a war-profits curb, other legislation is needed to redefine our national policy on neutrality and freedom of the seas, and to give the Government adequate control of the munitions business, with power to limit peace-time as well as war-time profits."

Agreement on Profits Cited Commenting generally on the subject of war profits, the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* (Ind.-Dem.) says: "The chief cause of resentment among soldiers returning from the World War was the news of huge profits made by stay-at-homes, and it was skilful exploitation of this theme which led to passage of the bonus and other measures that many lawmakers believed economically unsound. The opponents, however, were overridden by the contention that the soldiers had given their lives or their health, or had suffered grave hardships, to put fortunes into the pockets of the munitions makers. Democrats and Republicans seem agreed that such a condition should not be repeated."

Finally, the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.) declares: "The theory that in case of war industrial leaders should be drafted to work at soldier's pay is interesting, but not much else. . . .

"Plans have been advanced to 'freeze' prices in event of a war. There is much doubt that this could be done. Prices respond to certain definite factors and when these are at work price pegging is ineffective, whether efforts are made to hold prices down or restrain them from going down.

"The best way to prevent huge profits or bonuses in war is—to prevent war."

In Brief Review

Restoration of America's export market and tariff revision were the subjects discussed in broadcasts last Saturday by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Chairman of the United

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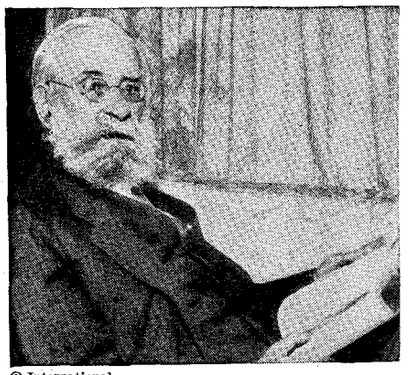

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Belatedly, Congress is recognizing the heroism of Maj. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, retired, ninety-one-year-old explorer who, in 1881, led an ill-fated expedition into the Arctic. He has been voted a Congressional Medal of Honor

States Tariff Commission. Speaking on the effect of reduced foreign trade on the United States Secretary Hull said:

"The international exchange of goods is of immediate and vital concern to every individual among us. An exchange of goods makes business move, and without this exchange there is stagnation and unemployment. . . . We are confronting a crisis in our foreign trade. The recent expansion of our foreign trade does not rest on secure foundations. And because of the close relationship of our foreign trade with fundamental and full domestic recovery, this crisis concerns every one of us vitally interested in the continued development of domestic business revival and the expansion of employment. . . .

"The United States stands at the crossways. Of all the countries in the world, it is in the freest position to assume a world leadership in the adoption of saner commercial policies."

Outlining the new methods of tariff revision, Mr. O'Brien commented on past tariff experiences: "Tariff-making, in the past, has been a Congressional job. It is not a job Congress has relished. A session in which tariff revision was taking place was always a Roman holiday for lobbyists and petitioners. . . . The Reciprocal Tariff Act, with the trade program it has made possible, proposes a sounder method of tariff-making. It provides, in an atmosphere removed from the inescapable turmoil of the political arena, for a study, by commodity experts and economists, of every tariff rate in whose preservation or change there is a promise of general gain."

• • •

Unemployment Insurance and "Heart-Balm" suits were brought before the New York State Legislature last week. With hardly any opposition, the Legislature passed the McNaboe-Byrnes bill abolishing damage suits for breach of promise to marry, alienation of affections, criminal conversation, and seduction. Reviewing the bill the New York ***Daily News*** said:

"All heart-balm suits are out in New York State, under this bill: and thus a fertile source of shake-down and litigation and blackmail is dried up—if the Governor signs the bill. . . . Now, if the 1935 Legislature could get around to modernizing our archaic divorce law, it would do itself proud."

But the Senate stood in the way of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's most prominent program measure, the Byrnes-Killgrew unemployment-insurance bill. Approved by the Assembly, after a long debate, and defeat of the Republican minority, it will meet Democratic opposition in the Senate.

Governor Lehman, satisfied with the bill as passed by the Assembly, bluntly said he wanted the measure approved without amendments. From funds set up by employers, raised by a sliding scale of levies on pay-rolls dependent on business indices, payments would be made to all manual laborers and "white-collar" workers earning less than $50 a week.

When Federal unemployment insurance becomes effective, the two systems would be synchronized.

Wisconsin has the only State unemployment-insurance plan to date.

• • •

No spring-wheat production-restriction is contemplated at Washington. An unprecedented drought and the worst dust-storm in the history of the Southwest have caused the Administration to abandon this project.

The AAA, to avoid being held responsible for a bread-shortage, and higher food-prices, should the drought continue into a second summer, has authorized spring-wheat growers to ignore their contracts to make a 10 per cent. acreage-reduction this year.

Those who agree to offset the resultant increases when they come to plant their 1936 crops will receive the cash benefits for this year, as usual. The removal of the wheat restriction was expected to restore 900,000 to 2,300,000 acres to spring-wheat planting and increase production by ten to thirty million bushels.

"In fairness to the AAA," commented the New York ***Times***, "it should be said that its managers have never regarded it as exclusively a 'one-way' program. They have frequently insisted that if it could be used on occasion to curtail production of a commodity already burdened by a heavy surplus, it could also be used in other circumstances to stimulate production when a shortage was threatened."

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Representative John H. Hoeppel who, with his son, Charles J. Hoeppel, was indicted last week by a special grand jury of the District of Columbia on a charge of selling an appointment to West Point

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Clarence Darrow, *left*, talks with Donald R. Richberg prior to the former's testimony before a Senatorial Committee pondering the future of NRA

Dust got into Mid-Western eyes, ears, noses, and mouths, and floods turned Missouri and Arkansas farms into lakes last week as nature played with the AAA. Heavy and thick, the yellow grit settled on automobiles, windows, clothes, hurt eyes, and was blown into pedestrians' teeth.

In Cleveland, the dust-cloud was 7,000 feet thick; Cincinnati had its third dust-storm in a year. At 3 P.M. dust was so thick in Kansas City that traffic was nearly at a standstill and lights were lit.

In Colorado, residents were warned to wear water-soaked handkerchiefs over their mouths and noses. Dr. Paul Koller, of the University of Dayton, said 250 tons of dust fell in the Ohio city each hour.

Added to the damage done by dust to crops, swollen tributaries of the Mississippi River in Southeast Missouri and adjoining areas of Illinois and Arkansas drove more than 6,000 farmers from their homes.

In the upper basins of the St. Francis, Black, and White Rivers, where the spring-floods began, more than 4,000 people sought refuge in railroad-sheds, box-cars, stores, churches. In all it is estimated that more than 15,000 people were made homeless by spring-floods in Southeastern Missouri and Northeastern Arkansas.

• • •

Investigation of conditions in Harlem, New York's negro sector, was ordered by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia after three men had died as a result of street fighting involving a crowd of more than 2,000.

While District Attorney William C. Dodge blamed Communists for the outbreak and pressed charges, negro leaders declared the real causes to be unemployment, exploitation and discrimination.

The incident which precipitated the disturbance was the rumor that a sixteen-year-old Puerto Rican boy, who had attempted to steal a ten-cent knife from a counter in a five-and-ten-cent store on the afternoon of March 19, had been severely beaten. Picketers from the radical Young Liberators' League carried signs and distributed literature declaring the boy had been maltreated. The accidental appearance of a hearse added fire to the rumors. The boy meanwhile was at home asleep.

In the morning, when the fighting was over, it was found that more than 100 Negroes and whites had been wounded from bullets, knives, clubs and stones, and windows of many stores were shattered.

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Following Through With the News

Ohio's "Scandal": Developments came fast in Ohio's relief-fund "scandal."

Gov. Martin L. Davey struck back at Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, by filing a criminal libel action against Mr. Hopkins, and challenging him to go to Ohio to face the issue. This was part of the Governor's reply to Mr. Hopkins's charges.

Mr. Hopkins replied that the affidavits on which he based his charges of corruption had been sent to Ohio's Attorney General and to the prosecuting attorneys of two Ohio counties. At his direction, C. C. Stillman took over administration of the State's relief-work.

Governor Davey, appearing before the Legislature, vigorously defended his Administration, and demanded an investigation of all State relief-work. This was promptly voted.

Democrats in the Legislature voted confidence in Governor Davey, and asked President Roosevelt "to right the wrong which has been done our Governor."

• • •

Mellon Hearing: Andrew W. Mellon's income-tax hearing will be shifted from Pittsburgh to New York City, and, later, possibly, to Washington, government counsel announced last week. It is expected to continue for several weeks. The hearing seeks to determine whether the former Secretary of the Treasury owes the Government more than $3,000,000, or is entitled to a refund of $139,000 for overpayment. One of the chief points at issue is whether it was a merger or a sale when the Bethlehem Steel Corporation took over the McClintic-Marshall Company, of which Mr. Mellon owned 30 per cent. of the stock.

• • •

Codiscovered Insulin: Prof. John James Rickard MacLeod, noted physiologist and codiscoverer of insulin, died at Aberdeen, Scotland, on March 17. He was fifty-eight years old. With Sir Frederick Banting, of the University of Toronto, Professor MacLeod received the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1923 for the discovery of insulin.

• • •

To Protect Public: Food and drug legislation to compel a minority of "chiselers" and evaders among food and drug manufacturers to deal honestly with the public, was requested by President Roosevelt of Congress last week. The President's message requested control over food and drug advertising, protection to the cosmetic trade, and a system of inspection and enforcement. Just before the reading of the President's message, the Senate Commerce Committee approved the revised Copeland Bill, bitterly opposed by proprietary medicine manufacturers and termed "unnecessary" by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Herbert Hoover's "Call to Arms"

Former President's Attack on Roosevelt Administration Brings Definitely Partizan Reactions in Washington and in the Press

Herbert Hoover's "call to arms" for the Republican Party, made last week in a message sent to Sherrill Halbert, President of the California Republican Assembly, brought definitely partizan reactions in Washington and in the press.

More loquacious than formerly, as he continues to survey the national scene, the former President wrote:

"The Republican Party has the greatest responsibility that has come to it since the days of Abraham Lincoln. That responsibility is to raise the standard in defense of fundamental American principles. . . .

"The American people have directly before them the issue of maintaining and perfecting our system of orderly individual liberty under Constitutionally-conducted Government, or of rejecting it in favor of the newly-created system of regimentation and bureaucratic domination in which men and women are not masters of Government, but are the pawns or dependents of a centralized and potentially self-perpetuating Government. . . .

"Fundamental Issue"

"The American people have a right to determine for themselves this fundamental issue, and it is solely through the Republican Party that it can be presented for determination at the ballot-box. . . .

"The theories of this Administration do not work. . . . The people have a right to an opportunity to change these policies.

"It is the duty of the Party to insist upon realistic methods of recovery, real jobs for labor, and real markets for the farmer. Those methods lie in removing the shackles and uncertainties from enterprise."

Senate Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson epitomized the Democratic reaction with: "His message is filled with general and mysterious statements which must be disappointing to those who wish to follow his leadership."

Chairman Henry P. Fletcher of the Republican National Committee hailed a "call to arms of all who believe in our American system of government, and who realize that the New Deal has failed to bring us out of the depression."

Senator Gerald P. Nye, for the Progressives, said: "A party that winks its eyes at the consequences of continued concentration of wealth and opportunity can have no place in our American life."

The New York ***World-Telegram*** (Ind.) and the New York ***Herald Tribune*** (Ind.-Rep.) represented the editorial extremes.

The former searched "the Hoover message in vain for any definite program. He is rich in generalities. He is for home and mother, for liberty, for Americanism. But so has he always been. That didn't prevent the depression."

The ***Herald Tribune*** said: "As a dispassionate description of the present plight of the country Mr. Hoover's message is unanswerable. The words have been weighed carefully. Personalities have been avoided. The items can be checked by every citizen."

Louis Wiley Dies

Apparently recovering from an operation, Louis Wiley, Business Manager of the New York ***Times,*** died from a cerebral thrombosis last week. One of the ablest exponents of modern journalism, Mr. Wiley came to ***The Times*** in 1896, when it had just been purchased by Adolph S. Ochs, also owner of the Chattanooga ***Times,*** and was made Business Manager in 1906.

New York Times Studio

The late Louis Wiley

Mr. Wiley was born on May 31, 1869, at Herling, New York. Shortly after his birth Mr. Wiley's merchant father moved his family to Sterling, Kentucky, where Mr. Wiley got a job on ***The Democrat,*** a weekly, when he was only twelve years old. When the family moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana, he worked, in turn, on the Fort Wayne ***Journal*** and the Fort Wayne ***Gazette.***

At Rochester, New York, he got a job as police reporter, baseball writer and dramatic critic on ***The Post-Express.*** He next tried publishing an eight-page weekly, ***The Tidings,*** in partnership with Dr. Samuel M. Brickner, but returned as Business Manager of ***The Post-Express*** two years later. Going to New York City, he decided to take a chance with the rejuvenated New York ***Times*** after a brief stay with ***The Sun.***

A short, stocky man with bald head and twinkling eyes, he was efficient and meticulous in his work. Surrounded by visitors as he sat at his desk, he would raise an eyebrow as a sign to begin the interview or turn to the next in line as a sign of departure. Tact, diplomacy, and skill in handling men were among his outstanding qualities. He was renowned as an after-dinner speaker. His ability as a newspaper man and as business manager of one of the great journals of the day brought him honors from foreign governments and universities. ***Le Matin,*** the great French daily, awarded him its coveted gold medal.

Philippine Constitution

Filipinos are preparing for a plebiscite to adopt the Constitution for the Islands which President Roosevelt officially approved March 23.

Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Senate of the Philippines, who was in Washington for the event, anticipated no opposition.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD

Tense Interest in Europe and America Over Diplomatic Conversations Among Powers Following Hitler's Bombshell—Laval's Confidence in Peace Efforts—Secretary Hull's Declaration

The intense concern of Europe, the United States, and the Far East is centered on the ultimate outcome of the various diplomatic conferences which began last week-end in Paris and Berlin. Following the bombshell announcement made by Chancellor-Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler on March 16 when he declared a new defense policy for the Reich by universal military conscription, the conferences were the first joint efforts of Europe's capitals to estimate Germany's demand for equality in international relations.

The conferences were preceded by a firm note of protest from Great Britain to Germany and by notes from France and Italy similar in import but much severer in tone. The French and Italian notes were curtly rejected.

Capt. Robert Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, represented Great Britain at the first of the conferences, a three-Power conversation at Paris last Saturday between Great Britain, France, and Italy. Foreign Minister Pierre Laval spoke for France and Fulvio Suvich, Italian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, for Italy.

It was agreed that Sir John Simon, Britain's Foreign Minister, report the result of his Berlin conversations not alone to his own Government but also to Italy and France at a meeting on April 11 at Stresa in northern Italy. Captain Eden will make a similar report concerning his conversations at Warsaw, Prague, and Moscow. Laval was expected to visit Moscow a few days after Captain Eden.

Last Saturday's meeting at Paris was considered to have preserved the appearance of Allied unity and it was hoped the Stresa meeting would make it again real.

"Exploratory" Visits

As a Paris correspondent of the New York ***Times*** noted, it was perfectly established and understood that the several visits of Sir John Simon and Captain Eden would be, as Sir John described them, of an "exploratory" character. At the same time, it was said, he would be representing only his own Government and would not be able in any way to talk in the name of Italy or France. All that he and Captain Eden would carry with them were the good wishes of those Governments.

Meanwhile France, besides sending a note of complaint to Berlin, had lodged a protest with the League of Nations against German rearmament. Germany's resignation from the League, which was announced in October, 1933, does not become effective until October 14 of this year.

Referring to France's decision to lay the German action before the Council of the League of Nations, invoking Article XI of the Covenant, which permits any member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or Council any circumstance that threatens to disturb international peace, the ***Berliner Tageblatt*** was caustic in its comment. "It is not very attractive to Germany," said this daily, "to go to a body before which it must appear as defendant."

There still are many weighty scruples against Germany's return to Geneva, the ***Tageblatt*** added, and therefore, the French step "seemed all the more extraordinary." It also declared that France is "working destructively because she wants to sabotage by any means in her power the plan of Sir John Simon to bring Germany back to Geneva."

The ***Deutsche Diplomatische-Politische Korrespondenz,*** organ of the German Foreign Office, said that "in a moment when the French Government thinks it can reproach the Reich with violation of written and unwritten international obligations, it must be emphatically recalled that France has let slip many opportunities to effect a correct and fruitful shaping of Franco-German, as well as general European, relations."

This journal added that "if Paris was not willing to do that, it had no right now to speak in deprecatory terms about 'the intention and the methods' of the German Government."

A spokesman for the German Government told the Associated Press at Berlin that now the French and Italian protests had been rejected, there remained only two alternatives for the Paris and Rome Governments:

"Either start their armaments on the march or decide to negotiate with us as equal Powers."

Italy Calls More Conscripts

But as for Sir John Simon and Captain Eden, both were cheered heartily as they drove through the streets of Berlin after their arrival at the German Capital. Before leaving London last Sunday, however, Sir John Simon had said: "Please do not expect any sudden results from the present visit."

In the House of Commons in London, and in the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, there were grave debates over Herr Hitler's action. At Rome, Premier Benito Mussolini ordered as a "precautionary measure" mobilization of the entire conscript class of 1911 [those born in 1911] totaling 220,000 men, to be added to the two classes and part of a third now in service or about to be

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Work Relief Building Could Include Some Economic Coast Defenses

—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune*

Important Treaties Since 1919

A new era of treaty-making began with the Peace Conference after the Armistice. The most important agreements signed since 1919:

Treaty of Versailles: Signed by Allied Powers and Germany, June 28, 1919; in force, January 10, 1920. Created the League of Nations; placed Saar basin under international commission and the League with plebiscite after fifteen years; Germany lost colonies; fixed a maximum army of 100,000 men.

Treaty of Trianon: Signed by Allied Powers and Hungary, June 4, 1920. Hungary became a land-locked country—no outlet to the sea.

Treaty of St. Germain: Signed by Allied Powers and Austria, July, 1920. Granted complete independence of Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary.

Treaty of Neuilly, August 9, 1920: Signed by Allied Powers and Bulgaria. Portions of western frontier went to Yugoslavia.

Treaty of Sèvres, August 10, 1920: Dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire.

October, 18, 1921: United States made separate treaties with Germany, Austria, and Hungary.

Washington Conference, 1921-'22: Nine-Power Treaty; formation of the 5-5-3 naval ratio between Great Britain, United States, and Japan.

Treaty of Lausanne, July 24, 1923: Financial settlement with Germany over reparations.

Pact of Locarno, 1925: Germany, Italy, Belgium, France, Great Britain mutually agreed to guarantee peace in Western Europe.

Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1929: Renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

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called. This will give Italy, as a Rome correspondent of the New York ***Herald Tribune*** pointed out, altogether, including conscripts, Black Shirt militia, and Fascist premilitary groups, approximately 1,200,000 men over eighteen years old under arms and in various stages of training.

In the French Chamber of Deputies Foreign Minister Pierre Laval expressed his confidence of the success of intergovernmental efforts now in progress. While France calmly awaited the diplomatic results, he said, it was "France's duty to remain vigilant." He denied that France's policies were directed against any country and added:

Laval's Statement

"Germany, by its recent gesture, has merely delayed the work of peace. France and other pacific nations are actively engaged in drafting pacts which we are convinced will make peace secure."

During a debate in the House of Commons Britain's attitude was suggested in the following observation by Sir John:

"The figures which the German declaration indicated raise grave doubt whether, if persisted in, agreement with some of Germany's neighbors will be possible."

Fear was expressed at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, that Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria would follow Germany's example and reintroduce conscription.

Rumania Active

As if in preparation against such a development a diplomatic journey of far-reaching possibilities was begun last Monday by Nicholas Titulescu, Rumania's Foreign Minister. He was bound for Belgrade, Prague, Paris, and London for a series of conferences that, it was felt, might prove of high importance in the arms crisis. He went as chief representative of the Little Entente, which comprises Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

It was reported from Berlin that the Polish Government had told Foreign Minister Constantin von Neurath of Germany that Chancellor Hitler's action had created a situation in Europe which the Polish Government regarded as extremely grave.

Prague newspapers declared that Germany's neighbors, because of Herr Hitler's action, must also increase their armaments materially.

Views of Small Nations

But in official Czech circles it was said that the Berlin announcement concerned first of all the great Powers—whose views are those of Czechoslovakia—and that it was not a matter on which Czechoslovakia should express an opinion. The liberal ***Algemeen Handelsblad*** (The Hague) said The Netherlands, as a small country among great Powers, must reckon with the present state of affairs and prepare for any eventuality.

At Vatican City it was announced that Pope Pius XI was preparing an encyclical analyzing the political situation, and renewing his plea for world peace.

At Washington, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in the first official announcement by any State Department official since the German Government's decision was proclaimed a week ago, said that everybody knew that the United States always has believed that treaties must constitute the foundation upon which any stable peace-structure must rest.

American Press Comment

Altho so many pacts and debt agreements have been ignored in the last few years that few Americans will become incensed by this latest violation, the Boston ***Herald*** (Rep.) thought that "some sort of formal objection by Washington seemed required." "But," said the Boston ***Globe*** (Ind.) "if the Roosevelt Administration is wise it will now proceed with determination and alacrity to develop and clarify the neutrality policy of this nation so as to correct defects and make it clear to everybody concerned, at home and abroad, that we do not purpose to be drawn into this approaching conflict by the same forces which involved us in the previous one."

The European situation is tremendously complicated, said the Philadelphia ***Evening Public Ledger*** (Ind.-Rep.) and "a false step might prove costly." This consideration, it added, and "the profound conviction that the nearer Europe moves toward war, the farther we should move in the opposite direction, counsels extreme caution as to the form that our inevitable protest should take."

The Chicago ***Daily News*** (Ind.) believed that "our people have no disposition to the seemingly impossible task of keeping Germany to its pledge."

"We could probably have remained neutral in the last war," said the New York ***Herald Tribune*** (Ind.-Rep.), "if we had been willing to accept the German submarine war on our commerce or had been willing to see Germany victorious." Unless the American people as a whole are "genuinely indifferent to the outcome of a foreign war," this daily went on, "the maintenance of technical neutrality can never be more than touch and go."

Referring to the "sharper note" that appeared day by day in the diplomatic negotiations and exchange of letters between the Reich and the other Powers, the New York ***Times*** (Ind.-Dem.) remarked that the words addressed to Germany "do not to-day mean war, as they once would have done, but they do mean a general condemnation and reprobation which it must be hard for a proud and sensitive nation to endure."

In the Far East

Japan's withdrawal from the League became effective on March 27. The spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office stated that despite Japan's withdrawal from the League she would retain her mandate over the Caroline and Madrone Islands and other Pacific islands taken from Germany after the World War. The Foreign Office spokesman doubted whether Germany herself would ever revive the question of ownership of the islands. He avoided any comment on the European crisis but said that Japan was "watching" developments.

Teetering Gold Bloc

Beleaguered Belga Leads to Cabinet's Resignation at Brussels

English families for years have crossed the channel in swarms to spend their Easter holiday in France. Contemplating buying fewer than seventy francs with a pound, this spring they are making other plans.

Altho Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin would rather resign than devalue the franc, he was aware of growing apprehension in France as the financial crisis in Belgium last week left the gold bloc teetering.

Switzerland was preparing for a popular referendum over devaluation on June 2. The Netherlands was the only other country to hold its currency to predepression parity.

"As long as France remains on gold, there is an element of stability in the international money situation," said the Hartford ***Courant,*** as if to calm the New York ***Sun's*** fears that "not even the New Deal with managed currency ideas of its own, can face with equanimity the prospect of a prolonged and universal juggling of managed currencies throughout Europe."

After anxious consultation in Paris, Georges Theunis, cool and brilliant financier who had pledged his Belgian Cabinet to the gold standard in November, last week declared a virtual embargo on gold, made the belga (five francs) a regulated unit of currency, and established a national exchange central office. The next day his cabinet unexpectedly resigned.

Altho M. Theunis and the Belgian National Bank denied that the country had departed from the gold standard, in Paris ***L'Intransigeant*** declared that the action was "equivalent to a virtual, and let us hope, temporary, abandonment of gold."

After an anxious week for the belga on foreign exchanges, King Leopold III chose Dr. Paul van Zeeland, who holds a Princeton degree, to head the new Cabinet.

Simon on Peace-Ballot

In the February 2 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, was incompletely quoted as having said in the House of Commons that: "The question of war and peace is not one on which the opinion of the uninstructed should be invited."

What Sir John really said in the debate on private manufacture of and trade in arms, according to the Hansard official report, was:

"In the ballot that is now being organized by a body—I do not say it is the League of Nations Union, but it is carried on from the same address—the risks of misunderstanding in that matter are extreme. They propound a question which they hope every householder will consider—'Should the manufacture and sale of arms for private profit be prohibited by international agreement?'

"It is a very proper question, but it is not a question on which, without reasonable information of the arguments on either side, the verdict of the uninstructed person should be invited. . . ."

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France Wants Security, Not War, Says Laval

In Interview Which Preceded Germany's Announcement of New Military Plan, Foreign Minister Declares French Policy Is "Purely Defensive," and Makes Strong Plea for Peace

By Edward Price Bell

[Editor's Note—This interview with Foreign Minister Laval, of France, was obtained by Mr. Bell several days before Germany's announcement of its new military policy.]

Paris.

France four-square for multilateralism as the fundamental principle for consolidating security and peace in the New Europe.

Implacably opposed to special international alliances having even the appearance of latent mutual antagonism and the assumption of possible war.

Accepts without reserve the basic necessity of free and equal German participation and cooperation in the arrangement and maintenance of European and world peace.

To grasp these salient statements is to lay hold of the parallels upon which French policy, as the French see it, has moved unwaveringly since the Great War, and upon which it will continue to move, if French ideas prevail, to the desired consummation. Responsible Frenchmen repudiate entirely the view that they ever contemplated a European comity based upon the permanent oppression and enfeeblement of Germany.

"Such a policy," they aver, "never could have been entertained by statesmen of any country."

M. Pierre Laval, not long ago Premier and now Foreign Minister of France, is a Frenchman to the center of his being, short, stocky, dark-skinned and dark-eyed, energetic, flexible, cordial, brilliant. He is a man of the people, the simple working people, and he knows them quite as well as he knows the educated, polite, and influential circles in which his official life is cast. His deepest political and social inspirations are drawn, not from Paris, but from France.

This important fact one feels all the time one is speaking with him: whatever the nationality, there are unmistakable dissimilarities, external and internal, between the sons of the base and the sons of the apex of the social pyramid.

M. Laval symbolizes the slow rise of the feeling, understanding, will, and power of simple men.

Keystone

Pierre Laval

To his handsome office at the Ministère des Affaires Etrangères he gives an air of pure democracy.

Asked the question, "What have been the essential principles of French policy *vis-à-vis* Germany, and bearing upon European and world peace, since the Great War?" M. Laval said:

"In sum, these principles, from the first, have been designed and maintained with a view to saving Europe and the world from a repetition of the universal catastrophe of two decades ago.

"In no sense have they been aimed against the natural historical development, the legitimate freedom, the international equality, the dignity, prosperity, and happiness of the German people.

"Such vitalities as these in Germany, the indispensables of a great nation (and nobody would deny that Germany is a great nation), are far from contravening French interests; they are highly beneficial to French interests; they are vital to Europe, and a factor of world-wide contributive importance in the realms alike of politics, economics, and culture."

"French principles, then, have been purely defensive principles?"

"Purely. They have been directed against the possibility of fresh aggression. They have sought a European and a world peace guaranteed basically, not by force of arms, but by force of law, the law resting upon clear-cut multilateral responsibility for its enforcement. France wished to play no favorites among the nations. She believed in no international arrangement which was exclusive, and which, on that account, implied some sort or degree of separation from, if not inimicality to, the nations outside the agreement. Her political faith, that is to say, attached itself to the multilateralism of the League of Nations and the Briand-Kellogg Pact."

"France never has felt secure since the Great War?"

"There has been no security for France since the Great War. There has been no security for peace since that all-shattering calamity. Everything has been in turmoil, incalculable, extremely precarious.

At Geneva

Mars: "Come to my arms and let them babble away."
Peace: "You must first take off your armour, or you'll crush me."
—*Il 420* (Florence)

"France was one of the victors in the War. She had had the crucial aid of other great Powers in becoming a victor. Then those Powers, as was natural and inevitable, withdrew—at all events, to some extent—to occupy themselves intensively with their own affairs, leaving France exposed to the rankling temper and the potentially formidable strength of the principal vanquished nation, Germany.

Confidence in League

"Obviously, France had no alternative but to strive ceaselessly to build up a collective peace-organization offering her protection against the perils which beset her, perils destined steadily to grow with the passing years.

"But it is also a fact that France, in her concern for her own safety, was concerned as well for the redemption of all nations from the scourge of war."

"Your confidence in the League of Nations is unabated?"

"Our confidence in the League of Nations grows with the growth of experience. And European political experience in recent months has been strikingly illuminating in this connection. The League spirit, initiative, and power of performance have dominated events and kept war from usurping the place of peaceful negotiation. The League functioned successfully in the Saar and on the Yugoslav-Hungarian frontier, adroitly liquidating situations of the highest delicacy and danger; and the moral vitality of this great organization pervades helpfully the

(Continued on page 34)

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"Since the Day of the Air the Old

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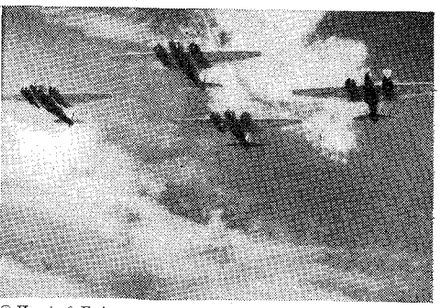

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Last summer, Stanley Baldwin, then Acting Prime Minister of Great Britain, said in a speech on air-armaments:

"Since the day of the air the old frontiers are gone, and when you think of the defense of England, you no longer think of the white cliffs of Dover, but you think of the Rhine. That is where, to-day, our frontier lies."

Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald, in his White Paper of March 4, supplemented with:

"The range of territory on the Continent of Europe from which air-attacks would be launched against this country is constantly extending, and will continue to extend."

Last week the Prime Minister announced his decision to appoint a special subcommittee of the Committee of Imperial Defense to make experiments for strengthening air-defenses.

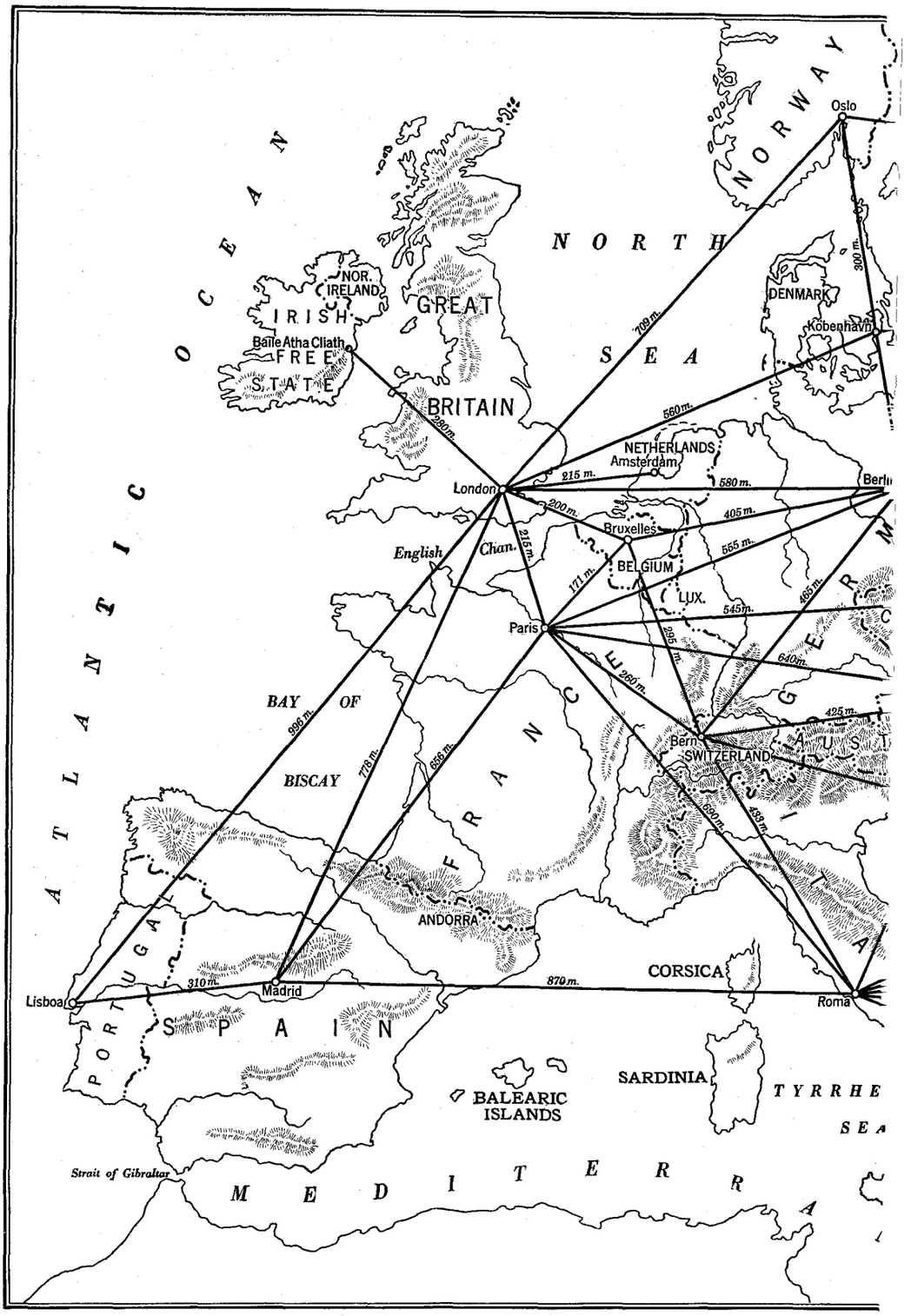
During debate in the Commons, Sir Philip Sassoon, Air Under Secretary, revealed that Britain's present 1,020 machines in her first-line of strength would be increased to 1,310 by 1936.

Winston Churchill told the Commons that Germany already has 1,100 military aircraft, and could produce 125 machines a month.

As if to verify these pronouncements, Berlin staged an aerial-defense show. Residents, warned by screaming sirens, darkened their houses and rushed to bomb-proof cellars while planes roared overhead, dropped "bombs," and laid down a barrage.

Police, the fire department, the Red Cross and gas squadrons engaged in "defense" activities.

The German Luft Hansa announced on March 22 that Germany has perfected the use of the oil-burning Diesel engine for air-planes, greatly reducing operating-cost and range.



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"rontiers Are Gone"—Stanley Baldwin

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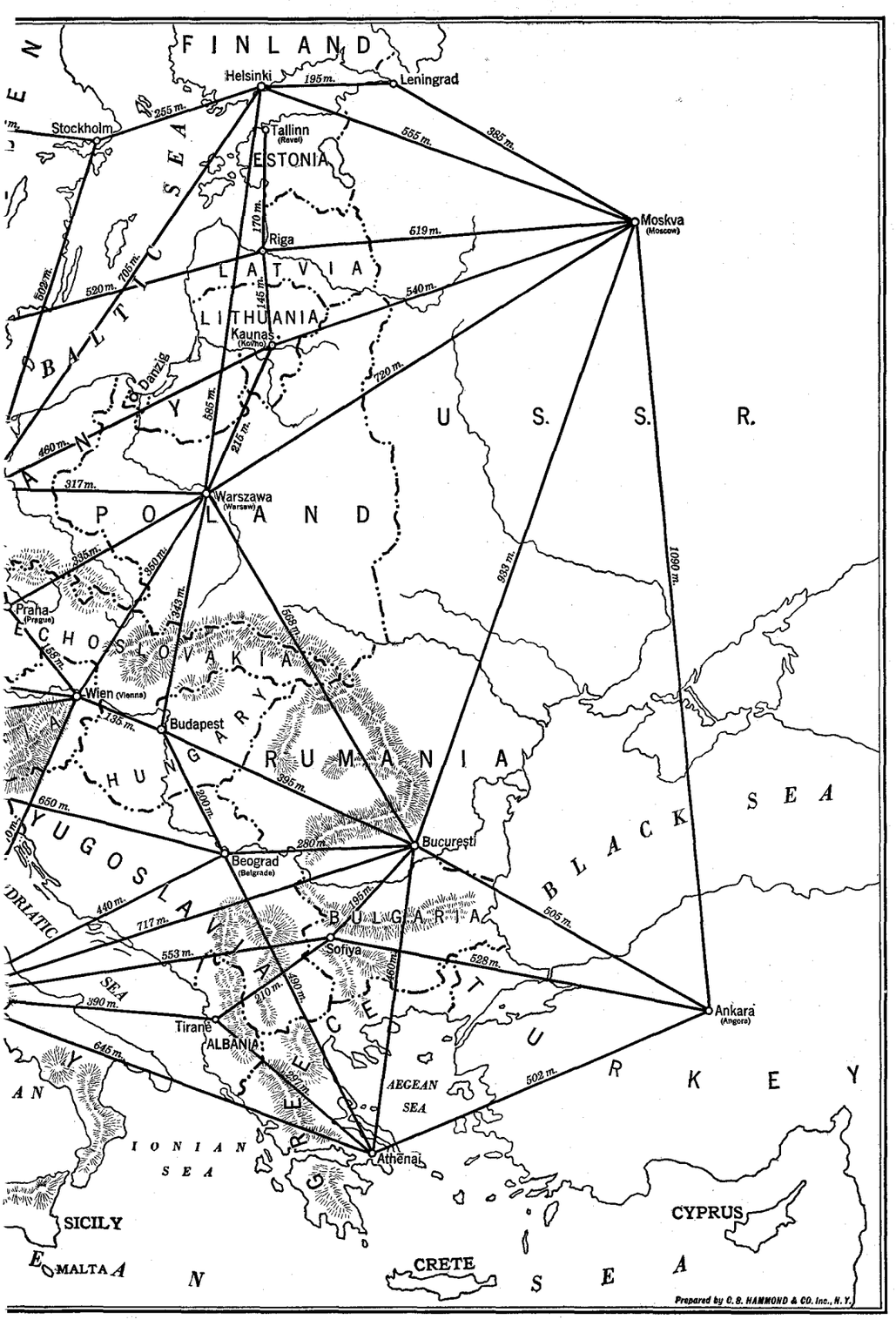


Joseph V. Stalin, General Secretary of the Communist Party, watches Europe anxiously from the Kremlin, where he lives simply and quietly. He does not say much, preferring action. His name means steel.

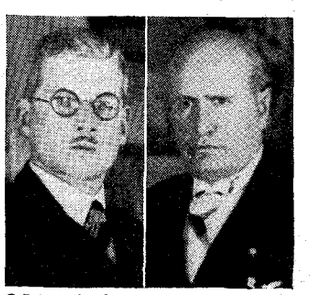
Wide World © International

Joseph V. Stalin, and Capt. Robert Anthony Eden

Capt. Robert Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, has predicted that 1935 will be the most challenging year in post-War history. At Oxford, he was a prize linguist and he was a captain in the War at seventeen.

Kurt Schuschnigg, Austrian Chancellor, a professed anti-Nazi as well as an anti-Socialist, nevertheless has expressed his sympathy with the Nazis' aims and has organized the Austrian Storm Battalions.

Benito Mussolini, now fifty-two, was a bricklayer, a teacher and an editor, and had been imprisoned eleven times before he led the Fascist March on Rome in 1922.



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Kurt Schuschnigg, and Benito Mussolini

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At the Observation Post

The Intense Nationalism Characterizing the German People Had Its Origin in the Centuries When the German States Comprised the Battle-Field of Europe

The Covenant of the League of Nations, which is Part I of the Treaty of Versailles, says (in Article 8):

"The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

"The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments.

"Such plans shall be subject to consideration and revision at least every ten years.

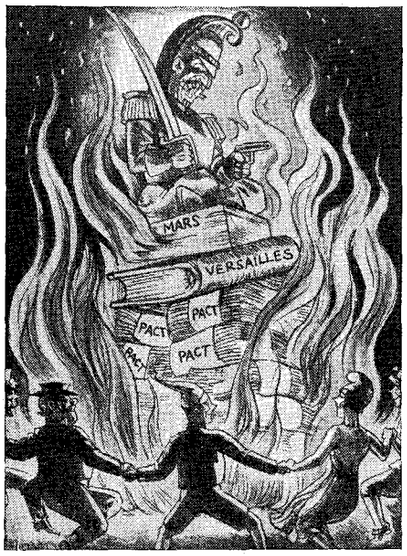
"After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council."

The failure of the members of the League in the more than fifteen years since peace was signed to implement this article is now the excuse that Hitler gives for tearing up Part V of the Treaty which drastically restricted Germany's military establishment. Indeed, it was the prospect of such failure, as Hitler saw it, which caused Germany to explode out of the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations in October, 1933. This action alone would probably have doomed the Disarmament Conference. But Germany, on top of it, put forth a feverish, if clandestine, effort, to rearm herself. Hitler's proclamation of conscription was merely notice to the world that that effort, so long private, was to be redoubled in public, treaty or no treaty.

Germany's Nationalism

It is never quite fair to generalize about any people but it is impossible to ignore the intense nationalism that characterizes the German people or to understand what has come about without taking this attitude into account. It had its source in the centuries when the German States comprised the battle-field of Europe. As Mildred S. Wertheimer has pointed out in a pamphlet entitled, "Germany Under Hitler," recently published by the Foreign Policy Association, the Germans, thanks to this constant strife, internal and external, "were the last great people in Europe to achieve national unity." But unity once achieved, the emotional sense of it had an hysterical growth as if to make up for lost time.

It was richly fertilized, as Miss Wertheimer has noted, by the philosophy of Hegel who held that "the State is God on earth" and that "the individual exists only to serve the State." And, ironically enough, it found ample stimulation in a book by a Frenchman, Count de Gobineau, who asserted the inherent superiority of the "Aryan" race, and in one by an Englishman, Houston Stewart Chamberlain, who



Treaty-and-Pact Bonfire

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

proclaimed the superiority of the Teutons over all other races of the world. This book became a best seller in Germany around the turn of the century.

As we all know, the German national ego reached an ecstatic peak with the outburst of the World War. With defeat, of course, it suffered a corresponding deflation. The proud Empire collapsed. The Weimar Republic was substituted, devoted to international conciliation and domestic salvage. Designed to placate the victors with its promise of a non-aggressive, peaceful democracy, it received at birth a staggering rebuff in the terms of the Versailles Treaty. Black years followed its acceptance of the peace, years marked by abortive efforts to come to a reparations agreement, by the occupation of the Ruhr and by the destruction of the currency.

A Period of Respite

Then, to be sure, came a period of respite. The Dawes Plan, Locarno, the entry of Germany into the League of Nations and the partial evacuation of the Rhineland vastly improved the country's international position. The stabilization of the mark and a flood of foreign loans brought internal recovery of a sort. It looked for a while as if the Republic might win out.

But as German spirits rose the Republic really became more of a misfit than ever, a hangover from a mood of humility that was passing. The German people prefer obedience to the responsibilities of democratic citizenship. The leaderless Reichstag, split up into twenty-odd parties, annoyed and disgusted them. Only their preoccupation with recovery and the desire of their industrialists and municipalities to maintain the flow of foreign capital postponed the revulsion which has since taken place.

With the arrival of the depression, it is easy to see now, the rise of Hitler, or his equivalent, and the demise of the Republic were inevitable. Hitler personifies in an extreme form the exaltation of the national ego which finds its expression in unity and regimentation. He has resurrected for his purposes and vastly stimulated the old German ideology with its worship of unity, of military prowess, and its doctrines of the superiority of the German-Aryan race. The response to his impassioned restatement of those German aims and ideals which flourished under the Empire has been in the nature of a primitive religious revival, all the more hysterical for the hated interlude of suppression. It has enabled him in an incredibly short time to remake from cellar to garret the political and social structure of the Reich.

No need to remind the reader of the ruthlessness of his methods. Not only the persecution of the Jews and of minority party members but the bloody "purge" of his own lieutenants last summer are illustrations. The unsuccessful attempt to "Nazify" Austria, ending in the assassination of Doctor Dollfuss, was simply an example of the same tactics applied to foreign policy.

The Pan-Germanic Impulse

Hitler has indignantly denied any complicity in this *putsch*. He has repeatedly expressed the peaceful sentiments of the German Government and the German people. But the fact remains that the union of Austria with Germany was, and is, one of the primary aims of Nazi foreign policy and that not until Mussolini's prompt action in mobilizing Italian troops at the Austrian border did Hitler take steps to halt the agitation to this end.

Given this background it is not difficult to understand why Germany at the first opportunity should openly flout the Treaty of Versailles. Comparatively united within, she is again fired with the Pan-Germanic impulse and in no mood to brook an agreement against its expression, least of all one which she signed under duress.

It will be noted that Hitler's proclamation anticipated by a day or so the effort of Great Britain, backed by France and Italy, to negotiate with his Government a "general settlement" by which Germany should enjoy "equality of arms" in return for her undertaking to respect the frontiers of her neighbors and not to meddle in their domestic affairs.

Equality of arms was Hitler's demand at the Disarmament Conference. Writing in advance of Sir John Simon's visit to Berlin and its outcome, it is impossible to say that equality will not still satisfy the Reichsfuehrer. But it seems plain enough to the naked eye that he wants no strings attached to it.

W.M.H.

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Political Egg-Scrambling Over Ohio Relief-Jumble; Pittman Trying to Spike Davis's Artillery: Uncle Sam's *"No" Man Stands Pat; NIRA and Whisky; First Lady Speaks for Herself*

President Roosevelt, in the view of Democratic political leaders, hardly improved his Party's prospects for 1936 when he removed Governor Davey from all connection with Federal relief-distribution in Ohio. Whatever the long-range national result, the immediate effect is inevitably to cripple the Democrats in a normally debatable State with an electoral vote which might be important to Mr. Roosevelt and the New Deal next year.

At the same time, while weakening the State's titular Democratic leader, the Administration, by encouraging Attorney General John W. Bricker to prosecute leaders of the Ohio Relief Administration under Governor Davey, is regarded as having thrown opportunity to the Republican "white hope" of the State.

Mr. Bricker, serving his second term as Attorney General, was reelected last November against the tide which swept in Senator Vic Donahey by 400,000, and made Mr. Davey Governor by 60,000. Given a reasonably good record this year, Mr. Bricker is almost certain to be the Republican nominee for Governor next year, heading the Republican comeback movement in the State.

May Seek Reelection

Governor Davey, if he survives this crisis, is expected to seek reelection for vindication—if for no other reason. Should Governor Davey succeed in winning renomination, he would be running at cross-purposes with the Democratic national ticket in the State. That is, unless the Administration should do something to placate him. His bitterness against New Deal leaders is almost indescribable.

Presidential intervention in the Ohio relief-situation merely complicated an already bad situation in the Democratic Party there, however. Governor Davey, while prone to point national political analogies in Ohio, was far from the popular State-wide figure that President Roosevelt is nationally. A minority candidate who won the gubernatorial nomination when two rivals split the majority, Mr. Davey started off under a handicap.

George White, the retiring Democratic Governor, incidentally a former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is bitter against him. The two Democratic Senators from Ohio and many of the eighteen Democratic Representatives from the State are aloof from him, to say the least.

When Tree Surgeons Fall Out
—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*

Politics and Relief

In fact there is reason to believe that the suggestion that Governor Davey's political manager was trying to make the Ohio relief-organization his political organization originated somewhere in the Ohio delegation in Congress.

The consequent strong-arm tactics of Harry L. Hopkins, the President's salty Emergency Relief Administrator, may have done a lot to head off the criticism that the New Deal was winking at politics in relief.

But it has come close to wrecking the Ohio Democratic Party just as it was completing a five-year cycle, and taking over the State all but completely.

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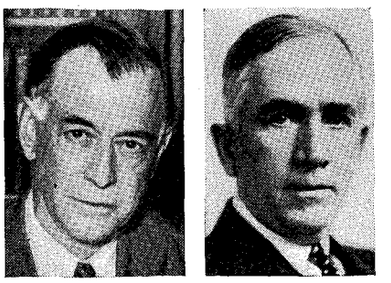
Senator Key Pittman's prompt "advice" to the President to bend backward to avoid even the suspicion of taking sides in the European crisis was aimed at spiking the guns of Norman H. Davis, the President's Ambassador-at-Large. There is no love lost between these men.

At the moment that Senator Pittman, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was urging that America refrain from negotiating any agreements of any kind whatsoever with European Powers during the crisis, Ambassador Davis was closeted with President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull at the White House. The isolationist bloc, Senator Pittman included, thinks Ambassador Davis's internationalism is dangerous.

Hence, there was much uneasiness on Capitol Hill that afternoon when the President kept Mr. Davis at the White House for an hour and a half. This was heightened when the adjournment of the White House conference failed to bring positive word that this Government would not protest Germany's determination to rearm in violation of the Versailles Treaty, and the separate American-German Treaty.

Leaders of the Roosevelt Administration Left Wing share the Senate isolationists' distrust of Ambassador Davis's diplomatic philosophy. But the President and Mr. Davis were juniors together during the Wilson Administration, both are experimenters, and Mr. Roosevelt has long stood off pressure to "call in" Mr. Davis with his unique roving commission.



Senator Key Pittman, *left*, and Norman H. Davis

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Comptroller General McCarl appears in a fair way to win his fight to save the prestige and power of his unique office as *Uncle Sam's* "no" man.

The Congressional committee which examined Secretary Swanson on his plan to make expenditures which McCarl had disallowed concluded that, while there was merit in Swanson's and the New Deal's position in the particular case at issue, there was no "law" to back it up.

This was the basis of McCarl's ruling.

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Examination of the NRA with a view to extending it in much modified form is disclosing to members of Congress that much more hangs on the NIRA than is generally realized.

A Combined Code Authority

One member discovered this week that the whole control of the distilling, rectifying, and wholesaling of whisky rests on codes developed by Executive authority, rather than on law, and that the Federal Alcohol Control Administration is, in a sense, a combined code authority. Should the NRA fail of extension and expire on June 16, the bottom would drop out of the Federal control of the whisky traffic.

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The fact that Mrs. Roosevelt got out a statement on the second anniversary of the New Deal while the President did not, moved one of the women reporters to ask the First Lady the other day whether she had spoken altogether for herself in that statement or, in a sense, reflected Presidential views.

Mrs. Roosevelt replied, in effect, that she spoke on her own responsibility, but that she and the President saw eye to eye on most things. Whenever she is not sure he would concur in something she plans to say, she calls him on the telephone, or goes over to the Executive Office to find out.

DIOGENES.

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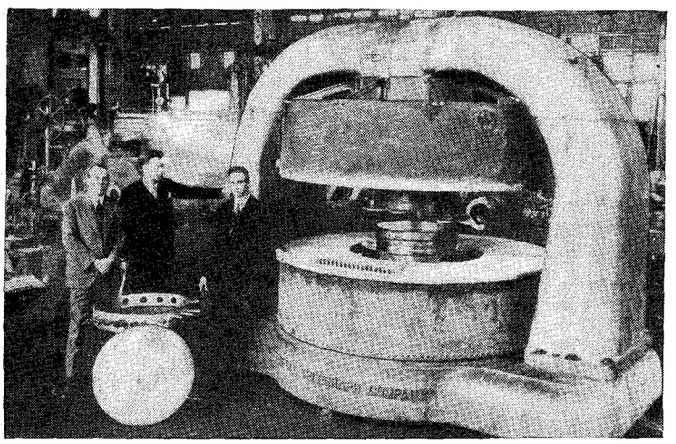
Giant Electromagnets to Measure Cosmic Rays

University of Chicago Announces Plans to Build One Sixty-Five Thousand Times as Powerful as Earth's Magnetic Field, at a Cost of Five Thousand Dollars



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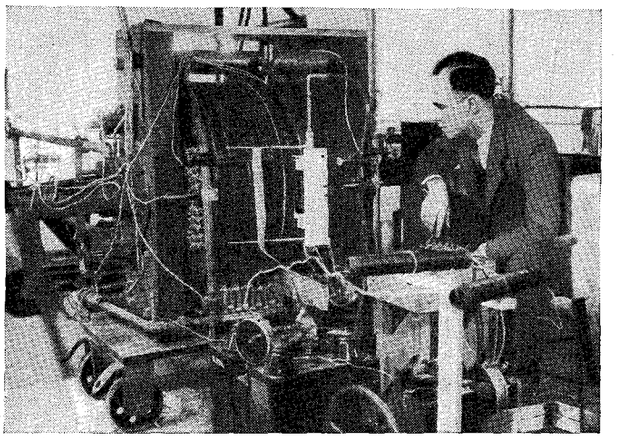

Wide World

Electromagnet of the University of California, and, *right*, Dr. Carl D. Anderson with the magnet at California Institute of Technology

When Prof. Arthur H. Compton, distinguished and handsome physicist of the University of Chicago, returns from his visit to Oxford University early this summer, he will find his laboratory equipped with the latest tool for solving the problem of the cosmic rays.

It will be an electromagnet weighing eight tons, capable of generating magnetism between its poles more than 65,000 times as strong as the magnetic field of the earth at the latitude of Chicago, powerful enough to entrap even the fast rays which bombard the earth from space.

The University of Chicago announced last week that a gift of $5,000 had made possible the building of the new apparatus. An unusual feature of the magnet will be the comparatively wide separation of its poles, permitting the use of various kinds of instruments within the field.

The distance will be six inches, said to exceed that of any other large experimental magnet. Even at this separation the strength will range up to 13,000 gauss, a unit of magnetic intensity named for the German physicist, Karl Friedrich Gauss. The earth's magnetic field (which causes deflection of the compass-needle) is one-fifth of a gauss in the region of Chicago.

A Magnetic Camera

More than five miles of copper strip, three-quarters of an inch wide, will be used to wind the eight-ton magnet. It will be air-cooled.

From Oxford, where he is lecturing, Professor Compton sent a message explaining why the magnet will be useful:

"Cosmic-ray particles are largely positive and negative electrons having energies thousands of times greater than those from artificial sources. This is just the region of energies where the existing laws of quantum mechanics are known to fail, and experimental information must be collected."

Most of the observations made with the magnet will be photographic. The flying charged cosmic-ray particles, passing between the poles of the magnet, will be deflected in their courses by the powerful field. Negatively-charged particles will be deflected in one direction, positively-charged ones in the opposite direction. The charge, velocity, and mass of the particles can be calculated from their behavior.

Cosmic-ray particles, which are too small to be observed directly, will be forced to register their courses by means of an improved type of Wilson Cloud Chamber, named for the British physicist, C. T. C. Wilson. This consists of a container filled with air supersaturated with water.

The Atoms in Their Courses

As the particles fly through, they knock electrons out of atoms near which they pass. These crippled atoms, now electrically charged, become condensation nuclei of tiny water-droplets.

Under just the right conditions of saturation and temperature, the path of the rapidly moving particle thus becomes outlined momentarily in minute beads of water. The paths are photographed with illumination from an electric spark or similar rapid light-source.

When the cosmic rays pass through air, or other matter, they produce several kinds of disrupting effects, sometimes hitting an atom squarely, and smashing its nucleus.

When this occurs in the cloud-chamber, the photographic plate may record some quite unusual and important particle-tracks. Occasionally whole bursts of particles are seen, some positive, others negative, like a miniature firework.

The Chicago magnet will be the third large experimental one to be operated in this country. A famous one is that used at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, by youthful Dr. Carl D. Anderson.

This magnet is so powerful that it is said to dim the lights of the city when switched on during the evening hours. It has a relatively small core—about six inches in diameter—and has a strength of 20,000 gauss. It was constructed in 1932 for use in connection with cosmic-ray studies carried on by Dr. Robert H. Millikan, head of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics at California Institute of Technology.

Discovery of the Positron

Doctor Anderson, then an unknown young physicist, on August 2, 1932, took out of this magnet the photograph of a puzzling particle—too light to be a proton, or heart of a hydrogen atom, yet of the wrong electrical charge for an electron. It was the first picture of a positron, or positive electron, the existence of which previously had been postulated by Paul A. M. Dirac, Cambridge (England) mathematician.

Doctor Compton

Another huge electromagnet is that used by Prof. Ernest O. Lawrence, physicist of the University of California. It originally had a core forty-five inches in diameter, which was cut down to twenty-seven inches to increase the strength of the field. It is capable of developing 15,000 gauss over a field three and a half inches wide.

What is reputedly the world's largest electromagnet is located at Bellévue, near Paris, in the laboratory of the French Office of Research and Inventions.

Instead of wire, the windings consist of copper tubing, through which a stream of water is forced to keep the magnet cool. The iron cores are wound with 15,000 feet of tubing. The magnet weighs 100 tons.

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Science Snap-Shots

Help for the Blind: For an invention that enables a blind person to read any book or paper, the John Price Wetherill Medal will be awarded on May 15 to Robert E. Naumburg, of New York, by the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. Mr. Naumburg's invention, known as the *Visagraph*, "reads" printed words for the blind with the aid of a photoelectric cell, and embosses each letter, several times enlarged, upon a strip of paper which passes under the finger-tips of the operator. The machine first was tried at Perkins Institution for the Blind, Watertown, Massachusetts, and is regularly used there. Its advantage is that any printed material may be read, and the reader need not know Braille, or any other system for the blind. The characters reproduced by the machine simply are magnified reproductions of the printed letters.

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"Safe" Explosive: What safety engineers have long been looking for, an explosive which will not go off accidentally, apparently has been developed in the laboratories of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company. Called *Nitramon*, the new explosive is about 20 per cent. stronger than TNT, but it can not be detonated by the most powerful blasting-caps, flame or impact. To explode it a special dynamite priming-cartridge, at least four inches in diameter, is necessary.

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Hospital Shortage: Thirty-one million persons in the United States live in areas which are seriously lacking in hospital and health services, it has been reported in ***The Modern Hospital*** by Alden B. Mills, Managing Editor of the magazine, who has just completed a nation-wide survey of hospital conditions. States having the greatest need for hospitals are Texas, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and North Carolina, Mr. Mills found.

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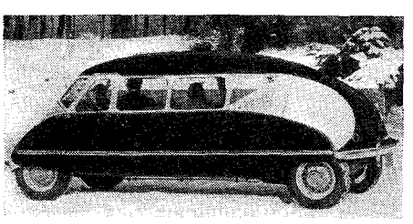
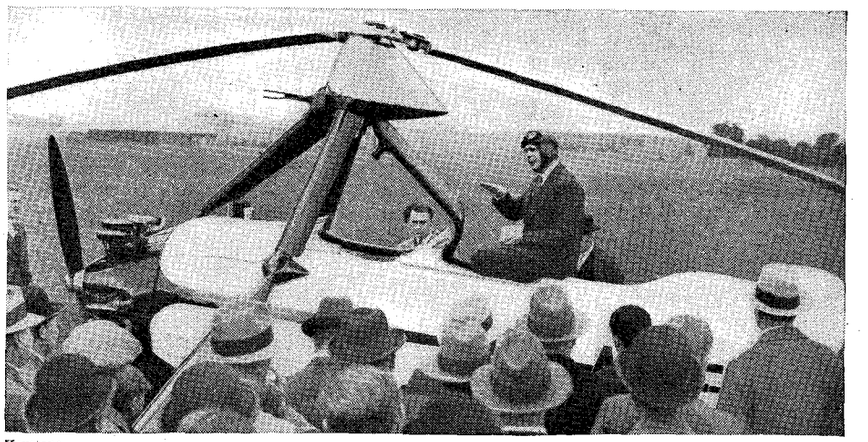
Ultramodern Auto: Newest of the experimental designs in automobiles is that of the beetle-shaped "Scarab," developed by William B. Stout, an engineer of Dearborn, Michigan. The engine is mounted in the rear. The stream-lining is designed to give maximum "roadability" in wind, and



the body-shape provides unusual roominess inside. Even the conventional seating-arrangement has been abandoned. Opposite the rear door is a wide cross-seat almost like a lounge. There are two upholstered chairs loose and a folding table.

Autogyros, Diesels, and "Secret Rays"

New Aircraft Developments, Including Vertical Take-Off, Come Thick and Fast in a Week of Startling Announcements Abroad



Keystone

Señor Juan de la Cierva demonstrates his new wingless autogyro

On the heels of Pan American Airways' spectacular announcement of plans to fly the Pacific, beginning this summer (THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 23), came two developments of great significance to air-minded folk last week.

It was revealed that Diesel motors are being prepared for extensive use in German civil and military aircraft, with a dark suggestion that the change is spurred by the invention of some kind of "ray" capable of stopping the ignition of ordinary motors in flight. The second development was the announcement that Juan de la Cierva, stocky Spanish inventor of the autogyro, at last had solved the problem of vertical take-off.

Addressing the Royal Aeronautical Society in London, Señor de la Cierva explained that eighteen months of experiments had led to the announcement; that a new wingless autogyro, incorporating all technical lessons so far learned, soon would be built for additional tests. He declined to say how soon the machines would be available to the public, but suggested that the major kinks already had been straightened out, leaving only minor problems still to be solved.

The Rotor Does It

Development of a substantially vertical take-off in autogyros was forecast in THE LITERARY DIGEST of December 1, 1934. The trick is accomplished by giving the adjustable-pitch rotor-blades a fast spin with the aid of the motor, through a clutch-drive. During this preliminary spin the blades are in the neutral position, consequently do not "take hold" of the air.

With the rotor at maximum speed, the clutch simultaneously disengages it, starts the propeller, and throws the rotor-blades into the climbing position. The rotor's momentum is sufficient to lift the craft like a helicopter.

Meanwhile, the propeller gains speed, pulling the craft ahead. The take-off actually is not a vertical rise, but an angular hop, similar to the jump of a grasshopper. At a height of fifty feet, or so, the trajectory smooths out into an ordinary climb as the momentum of the rotor dies away and the propeller reaches its speed.

In the experiments an autogyro of the newer wingless variety was used, control in flight being managed entirely by changing the angle of the rotor. The rotor-blades in the autogyro are not connected with the motor during flight, but are turned by the flowing action of the air as the craft flies.

Vertical jumps of from sixty to a hundred feet are possible, the inventor believes, but, for ordinary purposes, only twenty to thirty feet will be necessary. This will permit the craft to take off from back yards, *etc.*, hopping unconcernedly over such obstacles as ordinary houses and trees.

Diesels and "Rays"

The craft, as finally developed, probably will resemble the wingless autogyro demonstrated last November in Washington and New York by James G. Ray, Vice President of the Autogiro Company of America. The ordinary wingless types can land almost vertically. Even without benefit of the new system, they can take off with a run of only about twenty-five feet.

As to Diesel engines: experts pointed out last week that Diesels have marked advantages, and need no "ray" to encourage their development, where conditions permit. They burn virtually non-inflammable fuels, banishing the fear of fire.

The fuel, moreover, is of the cheapest kind. The principal difficulty is their great weight, which makes them unsuitable except in the larger types of aircraft.

Radio and motor engineers here have declined to believe in the "ray," branding the story as a hardy perennial which crops up at intervals despite lack of foundation. German authorities have denied that they have any such ray.

British and American technical men asserted last week that even if such a ray were possible, it should be comparatively easy to shield ignition-systems of planes against it, just as radios are shielded from undesirable electrical interference.

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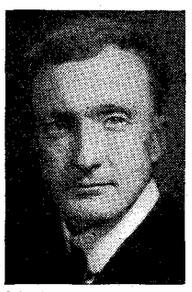
Archeology Corroborates Biblical Chronicles

Expedition's Find of Twelve Potsherds in Palestine Welcomed as Fresh Evidence From Contemporaries That Old Testament Is Not Mere Collection of Myths and Fairy-Tales

In the fourteenth chapter of the Second Book of Kings is told the tragic story of Amaziah, King of Judah, who sent a challenge to Jehoash, King of Israel, and suffered defeat, capture, and the pillage of Jerusalem for his rashness. "And the rest of the acts of Amaziah, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah?"



© Underwood

Doctor Harrington

The rest is only a brief passage recording the murder of Amaziah at Lachish, to which he had fled to escape conspirators among his own people at Jerusalem.

But there are other chronicles, recently unearthed, as told in THE LITERARY DIGEST of last week, which may tell more of the story of that ancient feud and of the doings of other kings of Judah. More important to Biblical scholars is that these freshly-found chronicles corroborate what the Bible tells of that day.

Thus, again, do the pick and spade serve to confirm Biblical accounts, and, it is said, to confound the higher critics. That, however, is in dispute.

A British archeological expedition headed by Dr. J. L. Starkey reported finding twelve potsherds at Tel-ad-Duweir, midway between Beersheba and Gaza, the site of ancient Lachish, where Amaziah met his end. Lachish, which stood on the site of an ancient Amorite fortress, suffered the plight experienced by any city on the borderland between two contending empires.

It was destroyed by Joshua, assigned to Judah, fortified by Rehoboam, Sennacherib made it his headquarters for his campaign against Judah, and it long resisted Nebuchadnezzar. Fate and the hand of time finally effaced it.

A Valuable Find

Now the pick breaks through the dust which covered it, and seven other cities, to disclose to archeological detectives fresh evidence from contemporary hands that the Old Testament is not a mere collection of myths and fairy-tales.

The potsherds are ascribed by Prof. Noah Harry Torczyner, expert on Semitic languages at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, to the time of Jeremiah, 2,500 years ago. He called the find the most valuable ever made in the period of the first temple (Solomon's), and Dr. E. L. Sukenik, Professor of Archeology at the Hebrew University, said the potsherds were the greatest discovery since the Siloam inscriptions of 1890.

A remarkable feature noted by Doctor Torczyner was that the inscriptions on the potsherds apparently were written in ink, and Professor Sukenik declared their most amazing characteristic was that many of the words and names used are spelled exactly as in the traditional Masoretic text of the Pentateuch.

The spelling would indicate, he said, that the Bible was written by scribes during the time in which the events it chronicles occurred, and that the scribes were eye-witnesses of the incidents they reported. This, he said, would tend to destroy the higher criticism that the narrative was written many centuries later.

Experts Enthusiastic

The enthusiasm of the discoverers of the long-hidden relics was shared by experts in the United States. "One of the most valuable contributions ever made to Biblical history," said Dr. John P. Harrington of the Smithsonian Institution. "The Hebrew Bible," said Doctor Harrington, a language expert, "has been transmitted to us as copies of copies in the Hebrew, Aramaic (or West Syrian) and Greek languages and corroboration of its events has hitherto come scarcely at all through the finding of ancient archeological writings in these languages, but from Egyptian and Babylonian sources and from general results of Palestinian archeological studies.

"It is therefore of the greatest linguistic as well as historical importance that inscriptions have been found in the Hebrew language relating to this central period of ancient Jewish history. Every letter of these inscriptions will be of priceless value and this new information will be incorporated in textbooks for Biblical study."

In the long-secret library of the earth have been found many other evidences of the historicity of the Biblical accounts. Archeologists have uncovered cuneiform writings and physical evidences of the great Flood through which Noah piloted his strange passengers to safety.

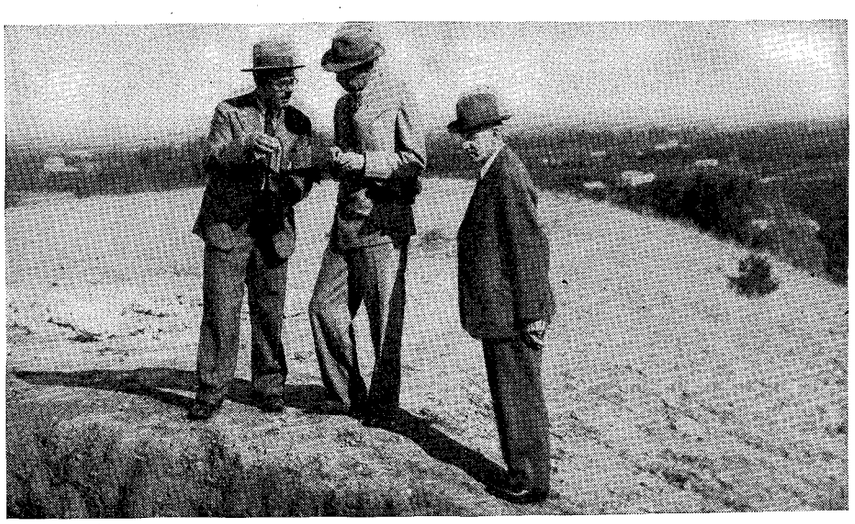
Concerning the latest discovery, the New York ***Herald Tribune*** noted that, "considered quite aside from its devotional and religious characteristics and purely as a historical document, the Bible has experienced within two generations one complete swing of the pendulum of expert opinion. From slavishly literal acceptance of every word and punctuation mark, opinion of Bible scholars swung far to the opposite extreme of doubting every historical event recorded, even the Exodus or the existence of Abraham.

"Now the balance is becoming truer. Proof satisfactory to the most rigid logician now is available for many of the Bible episodes. More appears with every thorough bit of excavation that is done."

The Higher Criticism

That the discovery "disturbs the theories of 'higher critics' will be welcome words even to them whose eagerness is always to find the truth," commented the New York ***Times.***

But "the higher criticism is not involved in these findings," said Dr. James Moffatt, translator of the Bible and Washburn Professor of Church History at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City. Higher criticism of the Bible, he explained, is not in any sense an attack on the Book. It is merely an examination of the context, as well as the actual text of the Old Testament in the light of scholarly research. It is an effort to throw further light upon the Book by study of contemporary documents and records.



Keystone

Left to right, Doctor Sukenik, the Swedish Crown Prince, and the Swedish Consul-General for Palestine at a site where interesting archeological developments are taking place

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Methodist Unity Gains

Promising Prospects for Combining Three Branches of Faith

The prospect of reuniting the three great branches of the Methodist faith into an "empire of Methodism" containing 8,000,000 communicants, and 20,000,000 constituents, seems more promising than at any time since the schism over the slavery question in 1844. "No obstacle was encountered that might prevent union," was announced by the Joint Commission which recently met in Louisville, Kentucky, to espouse again the cause lost in 1925.

The Commission will meet again on August 14, at Evanston, Illinois.

Findings and recommendations it reaches will be reported to the General Conferences of the three Churches. Those of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Methodist Protestant Churches meet in 1936, while that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, does not meet until 1938. If the plans for unification are acceptable to the three General Conferences, the question then will be submitted to the annual conferences for local action.

The goal of Methodist reunion has long been sought. Once it seemed almost within reach. Eleven years ago, the General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, approved a plan for unity by overwhelming majorities.

The indorsement of the General Conference of the Southern Church came on July 4, 1924, eighty years to the month after the separation. All sectional differences were forgotten in singing "America" before the balloting began.

The announcement of the vote was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm, but the plan had yet to run the gantlet of the Annual Conferences. It was approved by an overwhelming vote in the Annual Conferences of the denomination which came into being in the days of slavery.

Obstacles Overcome

In the South, the vote in the Annual Conferences was 4,528 for, and 4,108 against, union, showing an actual majority in favor of the plan. But Church law requires a majority of three-fourths, under which the proposal was decisively defeated. Saddened by the blow, some cried bitterly: "The plan is dead, stone dead."

There are no important differences between the two older branches of Methodism, and they conform to almost identical religious practises. But there was fear in the South that the smaller sister might be overshadowed by the larger, and that altars would be builded against altars.

It was feared, too, that Southern Methodists would be yoked to unbelievers, so far, it was believed, had the Northern Methodists departed from the common faith in accepting modernistic doctrines. In the background was the racial problem, and it was easy to rake over the still-smoldering ashes of sectional prejudice.

Now it is believed that these fears have been allayed; the last obstacle overcome.

A Prince Sets Up a Fund for Youth

Living Up to His Motto, "I Serve," the British Heir Proposes Silver Jubliee Trust for "Fine Citizens in the Making"

© International

The Prince of Wales with his niece, Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York

On a platform in the doorway connecting the Picture Gallery and the Queen Anne Drawing Room in St. James's Palace stood a slender, light-haired, blue-eyed figure weighing no more than 115 pounds. Around him were 500 civic, religious, and youth-movement leaders from all parts of Great Britain.

They included Lords Lieutenant, Lord Mayors and Lord Provosts, Mayors and Provosts of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Chief Rabbi, Commissioner Mapp, Chief of Staff of the Salvation Army; the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, leaders of the Free Churches, and representatives of the Roman Catholic faith.

They had come to hear what the youthful-looking, ruddy-cheeked Heir to the British Throne had to suggest for the celebration of his father's silver jubilee. The Prince of Wales's motto is "Ich dien" ("I serve"), which has come down to him from Edward the Black Prince, who took the watchword from the King of Bohemia, slain at Crécy in 1346.

His Rule of Life

The 600-year-old two-word rule of life to which the Prince of Wales must live up to carries a thousand obligations. Here was another. What would he suggest—a memorial statue, another graven image to be set up in some London square?

"I think of no call," said the Prince, simply, "that makes so universal an appeal as the cause of youth." He had consulted with his parents and ascertained that "nothing else would give the King and Queen such pleasure as the devotion of a national thank-offering to the welfare of the younger generation."

It was not a new organization he proposed, but a trust fund to be set up for existing youth-organizations—clubs, Scouts, Guides, Boys' Brigades, and all others formed to help youth.

Remembering his own youth—he started his hard schooling at eight—the forty-year-old Prince expressed his concern for boys and girls after they have left school up to eighteen, when "the interest of home and school declines, and they enter the world at the most critical moment of their physical, moral and mental development."

"As I see it," he said, "girls and boys need three things to fit them for life. They need discipline, they need friends, and, finally, they need recreation and interest. These gifts will help youth to master the means of making life worth while.

"There is no sadder sight in the world than aimless and dispirited youth. On the other hand, I know of no more heartening sight than boys or girls who have been grouped together by some voluntary juvenile organization which gives them amusement, physical and mental training, new loyalties, and new hopes. They are no longer individuals adrift, but fine citizens in the making."

Problem of Youth

The fund proposed by the Prince is called King George's Jubilee Trust. Pennies, as well as pounds, will be accepted. The 500 leaders present immediately volunteered for the task, and when the papers carried the news it was warmly received from Land's End to John O'Groat's.

"The Prince," said ***The News Chronicle*** of London, "has put his finger on the weakest point in our present social structure. The State shows at least some concern for infancy and childhood, for the blind and defective, for the widow and the aged. The task of helping youth at the most critical age has been abandoned almost entirely to voluntary agencies, and the Prince wisely does not seek to supersede, but to reinforce and extend them.

"He claims, rightly, that there is no more fruitful field of public service than this; and his call will be answered with enthusiasm by the countless thousands whose thoughts and aspirations he has so happily interpreted."

The romantic title of *Sir Galahad* no longer suffices to describe the Prince of Wales. He has seen naval and military service, been a salesman of empire, and counselor-at-large. At forty—his birthday falls on June 23—he turns his mind to the problem which besets all countries—the problem of youth.

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"Hamlet" Voted Most Popular Play

In a Symposium Conducted by the New York Sun, *the Shakespearian Tragedy Ranks First, With "Rain" and "What Price Glory?" in Second and Third Places*

By William P. Sears, Jr.

In one of the issues of the New York ***Sun*** of March, 1934, George M. Cohan listed his ten favorite plays. A short while ago, in one of the March, 1935, issues, Ruth Suckow indicated her choice of famous plays. In the interval of almost a year between the selections of Broadway's most celebrated actor-manager-producer and the novelist of the great plains, there have appeared some three hundred lists of favorite plays.

Contributors to this symposium, conducted by Ward Morehouse, ***The Sun's*** Dramatic Editor, have included playwrights, novelists, actors, producers, critics, publishers, educators, business men.

The Sun's symposium revealed many interesting facts. Shakespeare's "Hamlet" polled the highest number of votes and takes its place as the most popular play in the estimation of the voters in this symposium. The immortal tragedy of the Prince of Denmark and the fair Ophelia took the lead at the outset of the contest and maintained its premier position throughout the year.

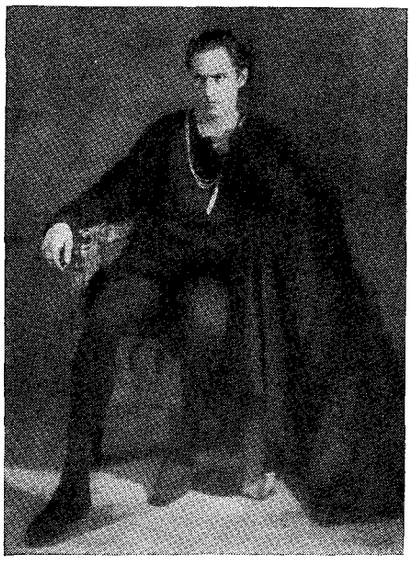
A Close Race

The contest for second place was closer. For a while it appeared that Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" would occupy the position of runner-up.

Then, gradually, "Rain" closed in on the French masterpiece and as the voting drew to a close the more modern play displayed sudden strength and closed firmly in the second berth.

Thus the thirteen-year-old tale of *Miss Sadie Thompson* ranks second to the classic of the Bard of Avon.

Another play that forged forward at the end was "What Price Glory?"—the war play that startled theatrical America when its realism created a furor in the dizzy days of the last decade. The play came from behind and nosed "Cyrano" out of third place by the slim margin of two votes. The compilation of the votes of the three hundred contributors was recently given out and the table showed:



John Barrymore as *Hamlet*

	Votes
"Hamlet"	80
"Rain"	64
"What Price Glory?"	46
"Cyrano de Bergerac"	44
"Peter Pan"	41
"The Jest"	40
"The Green Pastures"	40
"Journey's End"	36
"Reunion in Vienna"	30
"The Cherry Orchard"	25

Among the plays which showed considerable strength but not sufficient to show in the ranking were "Of Thee I Sing" (which led all the musical plays); "Broadway," "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," "Liliom," "The Circle," "Candida," "The Music Master," "Romance," "What Every Woman Knows," "Romeo and Juliet," "Berkeley Square," and "The Wild Duck."

Not a single contributor listed the play which enjoyed the longest run in theatrical history, Anne Nichols's "Abie's Irish Rose." Eugene O'Neill's most popular work turned out to be "Anna Christie," while Shaw's leading opus was "Candida." "Romeo and Juliet" ranked next to "Hamlet" as the Avon Bard's most popular drama.

"Hedda Gabler" led the Ibsen works, while the Russian school was headed by Chekov's "The Cherry Orchard." Among the favorites of the gas-lit era were "Shore Acres," "Rip Van Winkle," and "'Way Down East." Scattering votes were received by "The Little Minister," "The Show-Off," "Lightnin'," "Grand Hotel," "Outward Bound," "The Emperor Jones," "Show Boat," "L'Aiglon," "The Return of Peter Grimm," "The Easiest Way," "A Bill of Divorcement," "Seven Keys to Baldpate," and "Strange Interlude."

The Eagels Magic

In connection with "Rain," practically every voter who listed this drama wrote in the name of Jeanne Eagels. Of course, most of the contest was over before the 1935 revival of the play took place and before Miss Tallulah Bankhead donned the gaudy garb of *Sadie Thompson*. However, the magic of the late Miss Eagels is fast becoming a legend and this glamourous star will ever be associated with the irrepressible *Sadie*.

The late Jeanne Eagels

The Barrymore family polled strongly in the voting, too. John was commended for his work in "Hamlet," "Richard III," and "Peter Ibbetson," while brother Lionel had his name written in the ballots in connection with his notable performances in "The Jest" and "The Copperhead."

Sister Ethel's most popular play proved to be Zoë Akins's "Declassé."

("Letters and Art" continued on page 28)

The Ten Best Plays

(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more plays are produced the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)

"Accent on Youth," an amusing, deft tale of a May-December romance between a fifty-year-old dramatist and his comely young secretary. At the Plymouth Theater.

"Anything Goes," a brisk, impious musical comedy rout with Ethel Merman, William Gaxton, and Victor Moore as crooners and clowns. At the Alvin Theater.

"Awake and Sing!", a profoundly understanding and illuminating play of middle-class Jewish family life in the Bronx, with overtones of protest against these times. At the Belasco Theater.

"Escape Me Never," Elisabeth Bergner in a one-woman demonstration that magic and glamour are not completely lost to the theater, in a Margaret Kennedy play about the *Sangers*. At the Shubert Theater.

"Laburnum Grove," a gentle, fireside item dealing with a London suburbanite who becomes a lovable counterfeiter. Edmund Gwenn is excellent as the criminal. At the Masque Theater.

"Personal Appearance," an outrageous and uproarious arraignment of film stars who make personal-appearance tours. At Henry Miller's Theater.

"Post Road," a shrewd, determined comedy-melodrama, beginning as a hilarious country farce, and ending as a chilling kidnap-play. At the Ambassador Theater.

"The Children's Hour," affecting, sturdily honest play about a demoniac child who destroys two schoolmistresses with appalling falsehoods. At Maxine Elliot's Theater.

"The Old Maid," an engrossing and moving play of a mother who, unrecognized by her own child, must stand by and watch its rearing. Judith Anderson and Helen Menken are superb. At the Empire Theater.

"The Petrified Forest," Leslie Howard returns to the theater in a philosophical autopsy of this generation, brilliantly written and played. At the Broadhurst Theater.

W. B.

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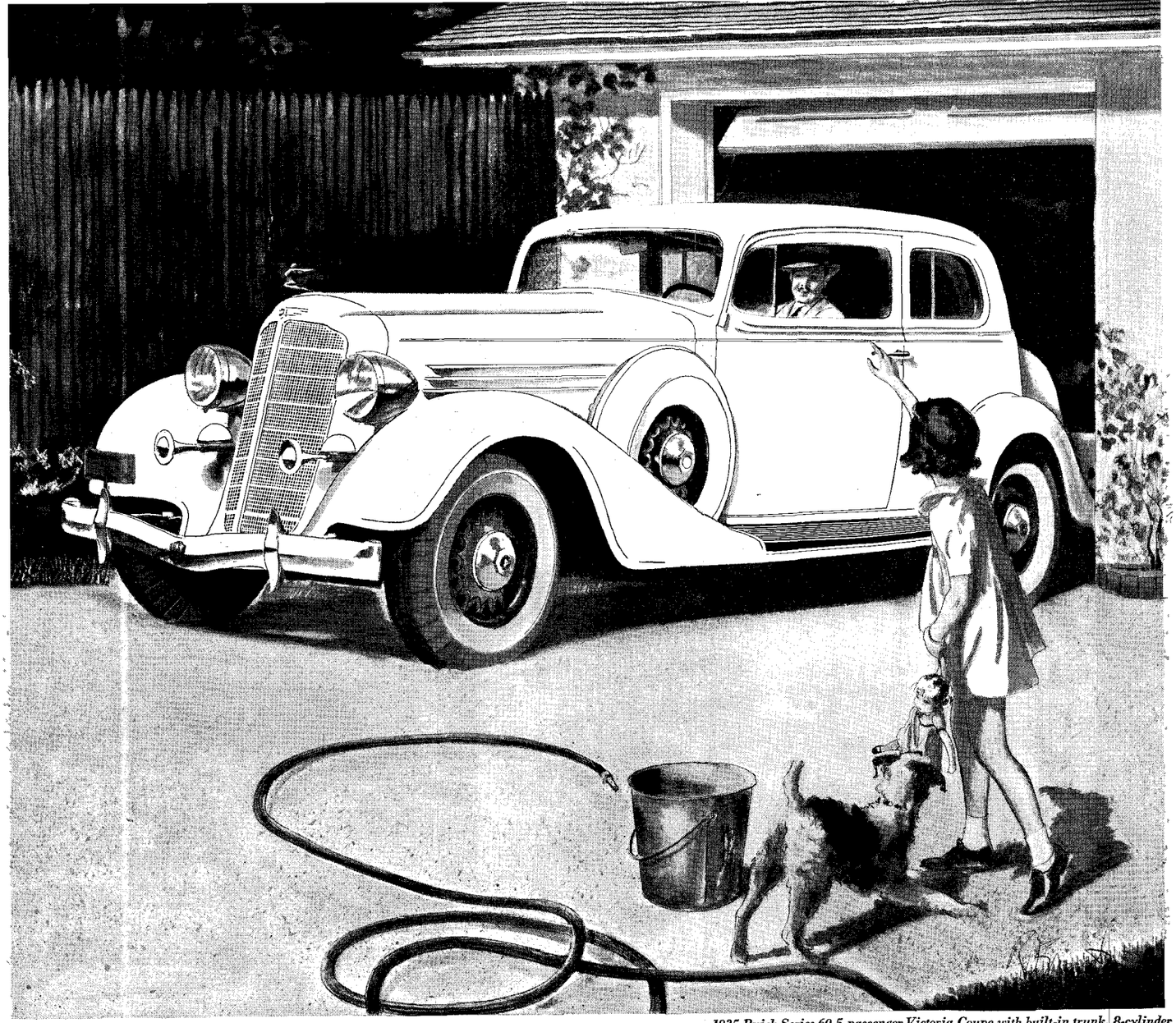

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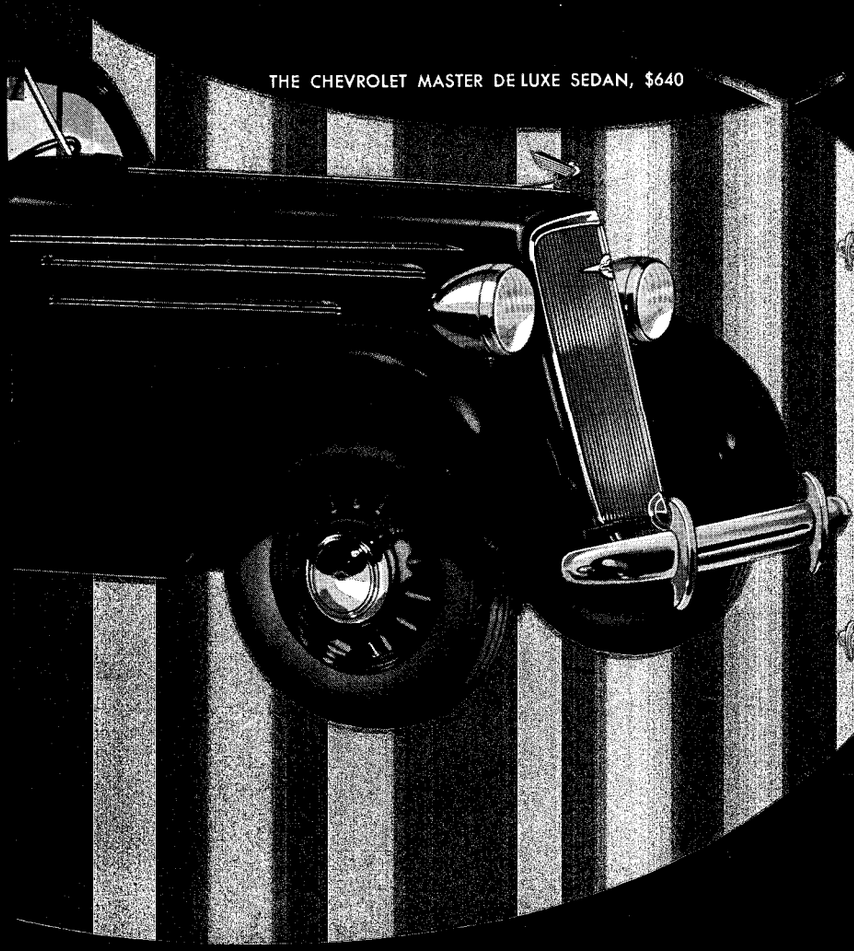

THE CHEVROLET MASTER DE LUXE SEDAN, $640

THE CHEVROLET MASTER DE LUXE COACH, $580

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Her Honor, "The Mayor of Washington"

As the Chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on the District of Columbia, Mrs. Mary T. Norton Has the Welfare of a Half-Million People at Heart

By Denis Tilden Lynch

In 1913, when Frank Hague won the victory at the polls in Jersey City which led to his control of the Democratic Party in New Jersey, and his election as Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, a group of local women organized the Queen's Daughters' Day Nursery, and elected Mrs. Mary Teresa Norton as Secretary.

In 1916 she was chosen President, and, in the following year, Mrs. Norton and her associates established a second day-nursery. But caring for the children of working women was only a small part of the philanthropy of these women, who also provided needy families with food and fuel, clothes and shelter. Some of these cases called for municipal aid, and it always fell to Mrs. Norton's lot to visit City Hall.

One of these visits was in June, 1920. A man had just been sentenced to prison for assaulting another in a drunken brawl, leaving a penniless wife and five small children, including a babe in arms, on Mrs. Norton's hands. When the case was disposed of, Mayor Hague said:

"I want you to do me a favor."

"Gladly," replied Mrs. Norton, who had long hoped to show her gratitude.

"The thirty-sixth State will ratify the woman-suffrage amendment this summer, and women will vote this fall," continued the Mayor. "All I desire is your permission to send your name to the State Committee as Hudson County's woman representative. A member of the State Committee has no work to do."

"I know nothing of politics," she said.

"You knew nothing of Red Cross work until the War broke out, yet you headed our largest Red Cross unit."

"No Work to Do"

Then she remembered that she knew nothing of day-nurseries until her only child died.

On August 18, Tennessee proved to be the thirty-sixth State. Two days later, Mrs. Norton was invited to call on Mayor Hague.

"The women now have the vote," he said. "It is your duty to organize the women of Jersey City. I have called a meeting for next week in Dickinson High School. You will make the principal address."

Mrs. Norton, ever the quintessence of poise, left the City Hall in a daze which she hoped she had masked. She recalled that Mayor Hague had said that a member of the State Committee had no work to do.

But, having a keen sense of humor, she laughed, and kept on hastening to her older brother, James J. Hopkins, Principal of the high school where she was to make her maiden political speech a few days hence! He heard her and observed:

"It is quite true you know nothing of politics. But what woman in the State knows more of this science than she obtained from a wholly inadequate course in civics?

© International

Representative Mary T. Norton

"When you take the platform next week, and before you say a word, glance at the women before you, and ask yourself if, among them, there is one able to discuss politics more intelligently than the next.

"You are all starting on an even footing—politically."

As she recalled the scene, she leaned forward in the overstuffed Queen Anne armchair in the sitting-room of her Jersey City apartment, and said to her interviewer:

"My brother's words heartened me, and I no longer feared."

Her Apprenticeship

Before reaching the heights of State Chairman, the first woman to achieve this honor, Mrs. Norton served an arduous apprenticeship under the ablest and most practical master of politics of these times, Mayor Hague. The year following her political début, Mrs. Norton was elected Vice Chairman of the State Committee, a post she held continuously till her elevation to the chairmanship in 1932.

In 1923, she was elected to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County, which legislates for the county, and administers its affairs. She was the first woman in New Jersey at least to hold this office, which has its counterparts all over the country. The following year she was elected to the House of Representatives, the first Democratic woman to go to Congress, and she has been returned to each succeeding Congress by ever-mounting pluralities.

She has been a delegate to each of the Democratic National Conventions since 1924, and at her third, when Mayor Hague led the Smith forces in their last-ditch stand at Chicago, she declined to permit her nomination for Vice President.

"Women deluged me with letters criticizing me for what they regarded as a betrayal of the cause of women," said Mrs. Norton. "But they did not know that a majority in the Convention had agreed on John N. Garner, and, in such circumstances, my nomination would have been just a grand gesture."

The criticisms are understandable because of Mrs. Norton's prominence in Party affairs. Then, too, she was Chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, the first woman chairman of a Congressional Committee. This Committee legislates for the District of Columbia, and its population of nearly half a million "in all cases whatsoever."

"Being Mayor of Washington, as the Chairmanship of the District of Columbia Committee is popularly known, is a job in itself," continued Mrs. Norton. "And a State Committee Chairman should be on the job 365 days in a year, and so I relinquished this post, and, once again, I am Vice Chairman."

But Mrs. Norton is the type who really is happy only when occupied. She was brought up in a family enjoying a protected status, her father being a well-to-do road-builder. When her mother died, she had just finished high school.

"Welfare and Politics"

There was a maid in the house. But there also were two younger sisters, a brother, also her junior, and a brother in college. For five years she managed the household. Then she decided to be self-supporting and took a secretarial course. She supported herself until her marriage. Even to-day, when she is making notes during a sitting of the House, she invariably will record her thoughts in shorthand.

Her life work has been in behalf of the less fortunate. She wrung $1,500,000 from the PWA for a new tuberculosis hospital for the Capital. Another achievement since she became "Mayor of Washington" was the enactment of legislation to wipe out the alley-slums. Her first outstanding act was the passage of the bill permitting the merger of Washington's two street-railway companies—a plan which had been under consideration for thirty years. She recently appointed a subcommittee to investigate crime conditions in the District, and is working for pensions for the needy blind.

A year before she headed a Congressional Committee, the oldest women's college in New Jersey, St. Elizabeth's, conferred on her the degree of Doctor of Laws for her "constructive humanitarian work in welfare and politics."

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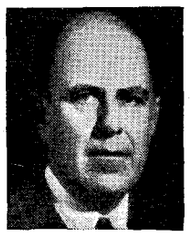
They Stand Out From the Crowd

Evans Clark is Director of the Twentieth Century Fund, a philanthropy established by Edward Filene, the Boston merchant, not to alleviate poverty, "but to help bring about such conditions as will tend eventually to eliminate poverty." Controversial subjects have been carefully studied under his direction and valuable reports made on the rôle of the Government in labor relations, international boycotts, costs of medical care and other issues.


Keystone

Mr. Clark is forty-six years old, a native of Orange, New Jersey, and a graduate of Amherst College. He also studied at Harvard and Columbia and is married to Freda Kirchwey, a member of the Board of Editors of ***The Nation.*** An enthusiastic sailor of small boats, he spends much of his time in his thirty-four-foot yawl on Long Island Sound.

Mrs. Francis Foster Powell is one of the three newly-elected City Councilmen of Seattle who rode into office in a "good government" campaign. Gray-haired but youthful-looking at forty-nine, Mrs. Powell is a vigorous advocate of civic reform. Born Mildred Towne, in New London, Connecticut, she was graduated from Smith College in 1908, married and went with her husband to a ranch in the Bitter Root Valley of Montana. There she learned to be a "bronco-buster," but broke a leg and then an ankle in doing it.

Keystone

The mother of three children, she is a past President of the Seattle Council of Parents and Teachers.

The Rev. M. Eugene Flipse, Pastor of the Community Church of Douglaston, Long Island, will have the honor of serving as minister-in-charge of the American Church at The Hague during the summer season, June 30 to September 1. The church is maintained chiefly for American residents, including members of the diplomatic staff, and English-speaking tourists.

The Rev. Mr. Flipse is one of the four representatives of the Reformed Church in America on the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches. He also is a member of the Board of Domestic Missions and of the Progress Council of the Reformed Church in America.

Columnists

As They See Themselves

Drawn for *The Literary Digest* by Gene Galloway

Avery Powell: I first opened my eyes to this troublesome mundane sphere on the banks of the Catawba River in North Carolina, in 1875, coming to Florida with my parents nine years later. At the age of sixteen I received my first introduction to the mysteries of the Fourth Estate when I was hired to sort and set a dishpanful of pied type on the Starke (Fla.) ***Telegraph.***

After graduating at the lever of a George Washington hand-press a few years later, I branched out on my own and bought a country weekly. I came on ***The Florida Times-Union,*** Jacksonville, in 1923, as paragrapher and columnist.

In 1902 I married the best cook in Bradford County, Florida, the union being blessed by a girl and three boys, all married and away from the old home-nest. My greatest pleasure is following a winding creek-bank looking for the best places to fish. I grow a backyard garden and buy my vegetables at the corner grocery. Pet diversion, picking a banjo; pet peeve, radio crooners.

Nelson Eddy, barytone, is a former newspaper and advertising man turned singer. He studied music at night and wrote advertising copy during the day. His opportunity came when he won a competition in Philadelphia and today he is one of the most popular artists in the concert, opera and radio fields. Tall, blond and thirty, he is expected to have a brilliant motion-picture career growing out of his début as a featured screen-actor in the recently released picture, "Naughty Marietta."

James J. Lyons, Borough President of the Bronx, is the youngest man, at forty-five, ever to hold this elective office. Handsome, of pleasant personality, and six feet tall, he has received many offers to embark on a Hollywood career. He is married and has three children, admits that he hasn't taken a real vacation in twenty-five years. His hobby is work and lots of it. He was President of the Bronx Grand Jurors' Association for four years. During the short time of his present administration he has instituted and championed many social and civic reforms for the "Borough of Universities," using the same tactics that earned him the appellation "Million-Dollar Salesman" in business circles.

Underwood

Reno S. Harp, Supreme Chancellor of the Order of Knights of Pythias, is prosecuting a complete recovery program for the Order which will mean the initiation and reinstatement of 539,780 members. Born on a farm near Myersville, Frederick County, Maryland, sixty-seven years ago, he was educated in the public schools and graduated from Lebanon Valley College. For three years he was proprietor and editor of a newspaper and was admitted to the Frederick County bar in 1894.

He is a prominent churchman, an active Republican leader and was a leading spirit in the building of the Pythian Castle at Frederick, Maryland. He was elected Supreme Chancellor of the Order last August. His hobby is fishing.

What's the Name, Please?

Vidor—motion-picture director (see p. 32)—pronounced *vee'dor*, not *vy'dor.*

Fournier—American landscape painter—not a rime with *thornier*, but pronounced *foorr'nee-ah:* the *r* is burred.

Rosenau—devoting life to preventive medicine—three syllables; *au* as in *kraut: ro'zen-au.*

Tichenor—American novelist—*tich* rimes with *witch: tich'e-nor.*

Juilliard—N. Y. school of music, new sponsors of Metropolitan Opera—just say *joo-lee-ard.*

Glueck—criminologist—put a *g* before *look.*

Dies—author and publicist—not *deez;* rimes with *pies, ties, size.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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Topics in Brief

The Girl I Left Behind Me!
—Cargill in the Minneapolis *Star*

THE Greek rebellion didn't get to the semifinals.—***Indianapolis News.***

SPEAKING of the throne behind the power, there's the Italian king's.—***Weston Leader.***

"WUXTRA!" A duelist was actually shot in Paris the other day.—***Florida Times-Union.***

SPEAKING of holding companies—what about the U. S. Treasury?—***Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot.***

IT'S a poor war scare that brings no munitions maker good cheer.—***Buffalo Courier-Express.***

IN the good old days our Congressmen viewed with alarm; now they alarm with views.—***Atlanta Journal.***

THE way the Versailles Treaty is disappearing, you'd think it was written on ice.—***Boston Evening Transcript.***

LOUISIANA has been owned by the Indians, Spain, France, the United States and Huey.—***Los Angeles Times.***

SCIENCE is resourceful. It couldn't pry open a day-coach window, so it air-conditioned the train.—***Montreal Star.***

AND speaking of limited production, there is the Congressional output in over two months.—***St. Joseph News-Press.***

A YEAR ago we thought we had recognized Russia. Now all we can say is that it must have been two other fellows.—***Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.***

IN a manner of speaking, the earth has already been inherited by the meek—the meek taxpayer who is carrying it around on his shoulders.—***Mobile Press-Register.***

And She Was a Beauty Contest Winner!
—Sweigert in the San Francisco *Chronicle*

ABOUT the most profitable enterprise one could wish for is the bomb-making concession in Cuba.—***Ohio State Journal.***

NRA and AAA haven't used up all the letters. Federal District Courts have added Oh! Oh! Oh!—***Dallas Morning News.***

ONE of the few things we can say for depression is that it gives Opportunity's knuckles time to heal.—***Toledo Blade.***

HOW would France feel at this time about a proposition for the return of Louisiana, with wild men therein?—***Detroit News.***

SAM INSULL can thank his lucky stars he is in Chicago. He might have had the Greek civil war pinned on him.—***Wichita Eagle.***

WELL, here's hoping we don't have to read all the Dionne quints say when they begin to talk.—***Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.***

THE Johnson, Long and Coughlin outbreaks at least have improved our censor-proof cussing vocabulary. — ***Greenville Piedmont.***

"SMEDLEY BUTLER Denounces War"—Head-line. And so have we all. What are we going to do about it?—***Montgomery Advertiser.***

DON'T be too hard on the radicals. No method of getting money sounds silly when you are dead broke.—***Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.***

THE scientific name for "miner's asthma" is pneumonoultrainiscrescopicsilicovolcanok oniosia. If you can say it, you haven't got it.—***Arkansas Gazette.***

BUSINESS has picked up to such an extent that numbers of firms are again ordering two bottles of black ink at a time.—***Memphis Commercial Appeal.***

Using the Blotter
—Costello in the Albany *Evening News*

BE thankful you are a radio listener and not a United States Senator. A radio listener can turn the dial. — ***Albany Knickerbocker Press.***

THE Administration is probably giving the Republicans so many targets to shoot at in 1936 so they'll exhaust their ammunition.—***Springfield Union.***

To become a great orator Demosthenes put a pebble in his mouth. Sometimes we wish our would-be orators would try a cobblestone.—***Boston Herald.***

EDNA FERBER'S new book is entitled "Come and Get It." Suggested, perhaps, by the slogan of those at the United States Treasury.—***Lynchburg News.***

CRIME is still so hard to expose that readers of fiction must reluctantly confess that generations of writers have labored in vain.—***Washington Evening Star.***

HOLLYWOOD has bought the Broadway play "Valley Forge." It will need some revision, as it doesn't make clear that Norma Shearer won the Revolution.—***Des Moines Register.***

MILLIONAIRES will be rushed to the front in another war, if some Congressmen have their way. What an opening for an old-line sergeant with a pair of dice!—***Richmond Times-Dispatch.***

BASEBALL is being introduced in Soviet Russia. Now if Moscow refuses to recall its Communists we can retaliate by flooding Russia with some of our blind umpires.—***Foreign Service, V. F. W.***

A BUSINESS leader says this country needs men with the courage to spend money. We hereby submit this 50-50 proposition: If anyone will put up the money, we'll put up the courage.—***Jacksonville Journal.***

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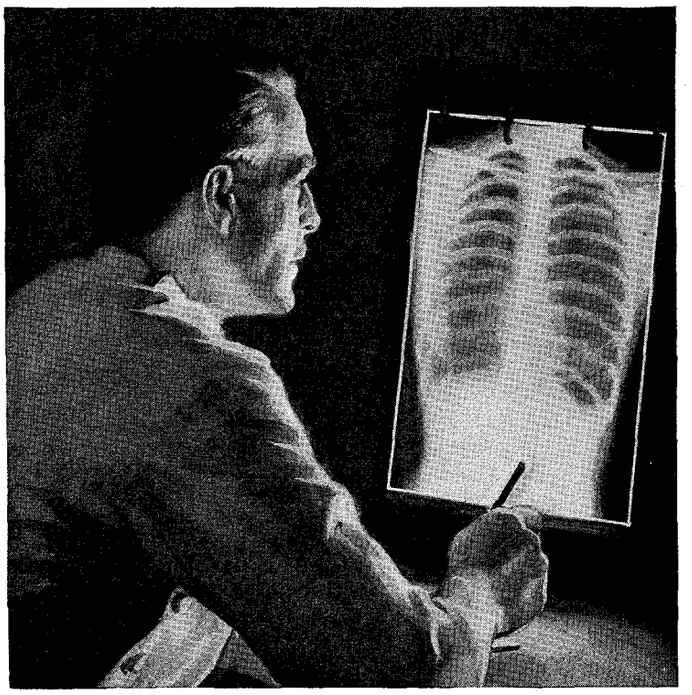
Fight Tuberculosis
with modern methods



If there are hidden shadows of the disease, they are revealed by the penetrating eye of the X-ray.

THERE were fewer new cases of tuberculosis in 1934. The deathrate from this disease in this country was lower than ever before. But this good news from those who are resolutely fighting tuberculosis should not blind one to the fact that about 70,000 persons died last year from tuberculosis and that it is still the leading cause of death between the ages of fifteen and forty-five.

When the suspicious symptoms begin to appear—undue fatigue, chest pains, loss of weight, a cough that hangs on, blood spitting—no time should be lost in getting an expert diagnosis. The value of such early diagnosis, aided by laboratory tests, X-rays or fluoroscope, is reflected by the increase in the number of complete recoveries.

Since Dr. Trudeau blazed the trail fifty years ago and proved that "consumption" could be arrested, untold thousands have been restored to health by following the treatment of fresh air, sunshine, nourishing food and REST.

Physicians, today, have at their command another ally—pneumothorax or lung-collapsing treatment which is proving of great value in many cases, though not suitable for all. The expert can, if he thinks wise, collapse an infected lung as long as is necessary and let the other lung do the breathing. The infected lung heals more quickly during its enforced rest. This treatment, under competent and continued medical care, is speeding a steadily increasing number of recoveries in sanatoria and homes.

Tuberculosis, recognized and treated in its early stages, can be arrested and controlled in most cases. Send for the Metropolitan booklet "Tuberculosis." Address Booklet Department 435-L.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT ~ ~ ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

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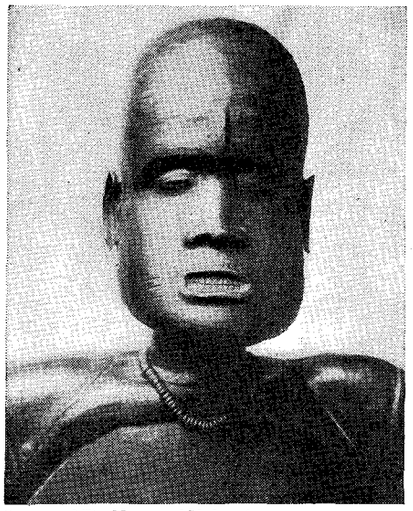
The Magic of African Negro Art

More than 600 Items in Current Exhibition in New York City Include Masks, Figures, Weapons, Textiles, and Household Articles



Courtesy of The Museum of Modern Art

Bust of the Statue of the God of War, in hammered copper, which was among the treasures of Behanzin, last King of Dahomey. It is from the Charles Ratton collection

For sixty days, ending May 19, next, the American public may surrender itself to the magic of African Negro Art and if, at the close of the current exhibition at The Museum of Modern Art, New York City, the public knows little more than it did at the beginning it need feel no great chagrin. The experts, including James Johnson Sweeney, who assembled the collection on view, confess to a similar bafflement and say quite openly that they never expect to arrive at complete and effortless understanding of this conspicuously plastic art

There are more than 600 items in the show, some grouped, some in pairs and one, startlingly, a lone head against a vast expanse of white wall. The entire exhibition is arranged against flat-white walls but, when the visitor comes upon this stark head, the force of the art is made immediately dramatic. Despite the number of items, nowhere is there evidence of crowding.

A Sublime Gravity

The full figure of the God of War, a Dahoman tribal work, is in wrought iron and in every line of it illustrates powerfully the gift for arousing response which lies in even the tiniest of the objects on view. Another representation of this god gives him a head of copper and, again, force is the apparent spirit of the piece.

Ivory Coast masks have a sublime gravity which is both unanswerable and profound. Some are fierce, some mere representations of repose, some, of course, have religious significance, but in none is there anything but an unsmiling contemplation of the life which flows before them.

Mr. Sweeney, who has delved deeply into the features of this art and the tribal points of view which differentiate the work of one from another, has found that it is difficult "to attribute stylistic traits with any confidence to a people or an area," frequent migrations often resulting, to the expert, in disastrous confusions.

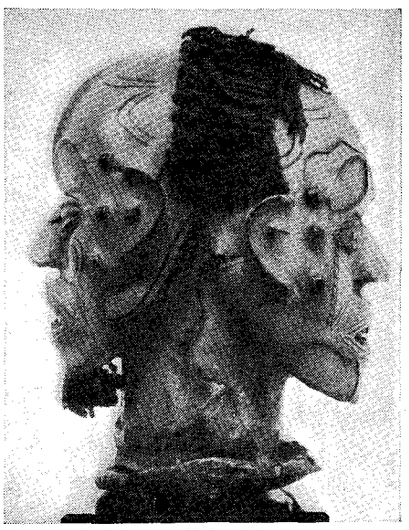
"In the end, however," he says, "it is not the tribal characteristics of Negro Art nor its strangeness that are interesting. It is its plastic qualities. Picturesque or exotic features as well as historical and ethnographic considerations have a tendency to blind us to its worth. This was realized at once by its earliest amateurs. To-day, with the advances we have made during the last thirty years in our knowledge of Africa, it has become an even greater danger.

A Sculptor's Art

"Our approach must be held conscientiously in quite another direction. It is the vitality of the forms of Negro Art that should speak to us, the simplification without impoverishment, the unerring emphasis on the essential, the consistent, the three-dimensional organization of structural planes in architectonic sequences, the uncompromising truth to material with a seemingly intuitive adaptation of it, and the tension achieved between the idea or emotion to be expressed through representation and the abstract principles of sculpture.

"The art of Negro Africa is a sculptor's art. As a sculptural tradition in the last century it has had no rival. It is as sculpture we should approach it."

No other evaluation could be nearly as accurate. The visitor to the show must, before going, strip himself of all preconceived notions of this art and clear his critical sense for a series of new impacts and flavors. Nor is the need for a receptive mood confined to study of the masks and the figures. Weapons, textiles, household articles and the tiny little metal and glass frivolities which are present, all demand an open mind and a new system of estimation.



Courtesy of The Museum of Modern Art

A Janus mask, of parchment over basketwork, from Ekoi, Cross River, Cameroon. From the Antony Moris collection, it is one of the outstanding items in the show at The Museum of Modern Art

In the main, the objects have been made from materials familiar to the areas of origin. Environment and expediency both are apparent in the fashioning of the pieces. But, as Mr. Sweeney points out, availability has not always been a determining factor. Southern Nigeria abounds in tin, but the people of the region have done skilled and impressive work in copper obviously brought down from Egypt.

Wood, of course, is the major material, since it offers least trouble to the artist and, supporting this, is the fact that when stone is used it customarily is soapstone, which is easily worked. The Congo, offering limitless miles of coco-palm, abounds in objects made from its fibers. What little work in gold there is, Mr. Sweeney has discovered, comes from those areas where it is found in water or in surface soils.

Bequests to Aid Museums

American museums, principally in New York, have received almost $500,000 in recent bequests from four sources. Three organizations in the New York area will divide almost $120,000 from a fifth benefactor's estate.

Under the will of the late Frank Lusk Babbott, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts receives $100,000, while by the will of Margaret L. Howe, the Brooklyn Museum receives $200,000 and valuable paintings. The will of George Dupont Pratt bequeaths $100,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, with ultimate acquisition of his collection of armor, and most of his art objects, and paintings, provided for.

The will of John Barton Payne provides $5,000 each for the Art Institute of Chicago and the Field Museum of Natural History, and the Commonwealth of Virginia receives $50,000, the income from which is to be used to buy American paintings for the Museum of Fine Arts in Richmond. The museum also receives his collection of paintings, etchings and engravings.

Nathaniel L. Britton provided $59,807 for the New York Botanical Garden and $29,903 each for the New York Academy of Sciences and the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art disclosed that it estimates $10,000,000 as the total sum to be realized from its share of the Frank A. Munsey estate, and more than $500,000 from the estate of Emma C. Bolles.

New Exhibition Studio

The State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, is rushing to completion, on the new Fine Arts Campus, a new exhibition studio and show building to be called the Graphic and Plastic Arts Building. The cost, approximately $200,000, is borne in the main by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which gave $100,000, and the PWA, which gave $92,000.

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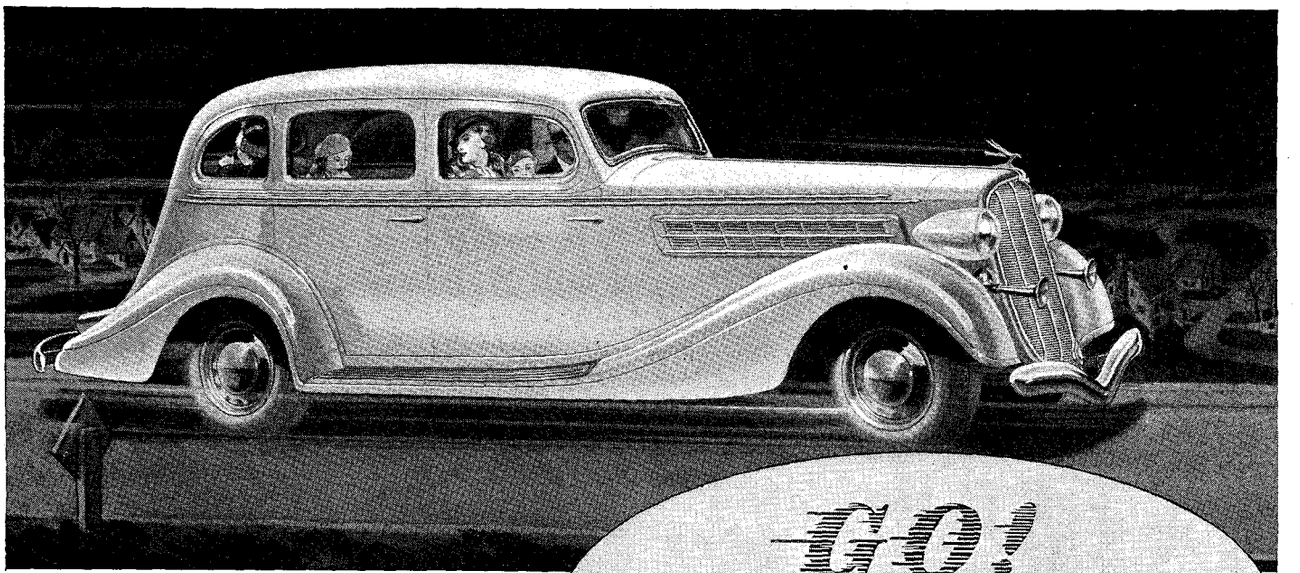

Sir Malcolm Campbell drove an exact duplicate of this HUDSON EIGHT SEDAN *to more A.A.A. world records at Daytona Beach February 11, 1935. Price $840 f. o. b. Detroit*

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Protecting Steel All Around You! But when you *look* at 1935 cars you find *only one* manufacturer who gives you bodies *all* of steel. *Hudson,* in the new Hudsons and Terraplanes!

You want *complete* protection in your car. You get it in the 1935 Hudsons and Terraplanes. No compromise here! Front and back of steel. Floor of steel. Sides of steel. Steel doors, steel pillars, steel bulkhead in front—and the *roof* of steel. Not a single bit of wood in any structural part.

Drive—Compare—Before You Buy! And how these cars do *go!* How they *keep on* going! Visit any Hudson and Terraplane dealer's showroom, where a car is at your disposal.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Michigan
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What "Built by Hudson" *Means*

The *only* cars with bodies *all* of steel . . . bodies that reinforce the chassis, while the chassis reinforces the body . . . giving greatest strength, yet eliminating hundreds of pounds of *useless weight.*

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Balanced riding, with the whole car cradled on a wide spring-base of exclusive Hudson design.

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Easier driving, faster, safer shifting, with both hands always on the wheel. An exclusive feature.

All Hudsons and Terraplanes are equipped with standard gear shift. Electric Hand optional on all 1935 models at slight extra cost, except on Hudson Custom models, on which it is standard.

Hudson-built Terraplane—88 or 100 horsepower; Hudson Six—93 or 100 horsepower; Hudson Eight—113 or 124 horsepower.

HUDSON *and* TERRAPLANE

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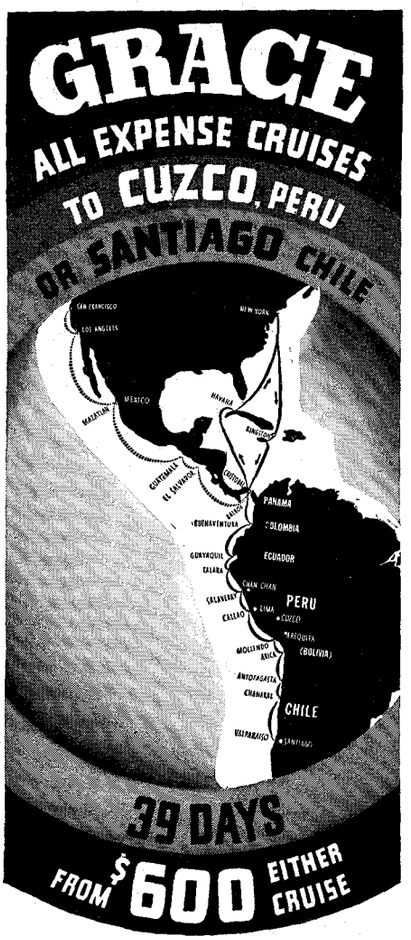

To CUZCO, ANCIENT CAPITAL OF THE INCA EMPIRE, the INTERIOR OF PERU, and visiting Kingston, Cristobal, Balboa, Panama City, Buenaventura, Guayaquil, Salaverry, Trujillo, Chan Chan, Callao, Lima, Mollendo, and Havana.

Or to CHILE. 10,500 miles, visiting 17 Caribbean and South American cities. Same itinerary as Cuzco Cruise (above) as far as Mollendo, thence to Arica, Antofagasta, Chanaral, VALPARAISO and SANTIAGO, Chile. Return via Havana.

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or April 27, June 8 or July 20
on the splendid "Santa Clara" (identical itinerary as "Santa Lucia" but the all expense fare is only $525, room with private bath $50 extra).

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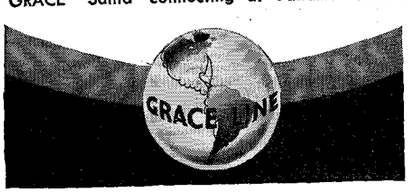
★Or you may sail from CALIFORNIA on a new GRACE "Santa" connecting at Panama Canal.

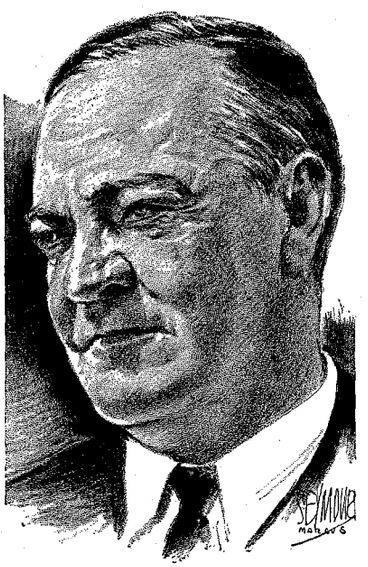


Among the Outstanding Books

The Blue Eagle From Egg to Earth. By Hugh S. Johnson. (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $3.)

The trouble with the NRA is not that it has attempted too much regimentation, but too little; its difficulties were not due to too much centralization, but to the fact that Hugh S. Johnson could not attend to every detail himself—that is the picture which emerges from General Johnson's warm-hearted, hot-tempered autobiographical history of the NRA. None the less, in his eyes, the NRA was a successful part of "the greatest social advance of modern times."

To-day, due, apparently, to Donald R. Richberg, and "Madame Secretary" Frances Perkins, the NRA is "stalled." It is "in the hands of its enemies."



Drawing by Seymour Marcus. Courtesy of the New York *World-Telegram*

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson

"There is a school—I had, inaccurately, almost said 'of thought'—in NRA that has prevailed since I left it which insists that any provision against predatory price-slashing is 'economically unsound' and 'rendered unnecessary by the wage-fixing rules.' I fear that they have prevailed, and that new NRA legislation will follow this so-called view. It is a ghastly paradox and I will fight it with all I have to give."

Defends Himself

The General passionately defends his administration, altho he lists some twenty-eight "faults," or "blunders," which he made. These, analyzed, seem to be patterns of regret that he did not have more power, and enforce his personal views more aggressively.

Most bitterly the General disputes the charge that the NRA machinery was a hasty improvisation. He repeats what others had pointed out, that it followed, in its main outlines, the pattern of the War Industries Board, in which he served, under Bernard Mannes Baruch, during the World War. His remarks on Bernard Baruch might serve as a reply to Father Coughlin's recent strictures against that gentleman.

Baruch "is the most faithful, kindly and considerate man I ever knew," says General Johnson, "the keenest observer—almost clairvoyant. Bernie's judgments come forth spontaneously like lightning. I have known only one other mind like his and that was General Goethals's. I think it is a subconscious, or at least an unconscious, process of reasoning with lightning rapidity."

After the war Hugh Johnson went through "seven years of hell" in civil life, reorganizing the Moline Plow Company; then he returned to work with Baruch. For more than four years before the Roosevelt Administration came into office Johnson and Baruch plotted and planned the economic salvation of the nation in terms which eventually crystallized into the NRA.

Baruch foresaw collapse in 1928; and, before Roosevelt had been nominated Johnson had drawn up a proclamation indicating what "Muscleinny, Dictator *pro tem*," would do if he had the nation in his hand. General Johnson quotes it in full in this book, and it bears striking resemblances to the New Deal policy as later evolved.

It was a mistake, the General believes, to separate the NRA from the PWA. The two were integral parts of one program; and Ickes's slow progress with PWA made the General's NRA work ineffective.

The chief weakness in the labor set-up, as he sees it, was the insistence of the Department of Labor that settling strikes was not one of the General's NRA functions.

"I regard the NRA as a holy thing," he says to-day; and his book tells how, for a time, he made Americans feel they were engaged in a peace-time crusade.

"The Blue Eagle From Egg to Earth" may not be an unprejudiced history of the NRA; but it is a vivid picture of its four-square, hard-hitting, impulsive, lovable, and occasionally, naïve author.

Worth Reading

Grandsons. By Louis Adamic. (New York: Harper and Brothers; $2.50.) A novel about young folks adrift in America, and how their tangled ancestry, part Indian, part "Hunkie," part old American, affects them.

Hell-Hole of Creation. By L. M. Nesbitt. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $3.75.) Exploration in the savage, unexplored deserts of Abyssinia, close to the border of Mussolini's colony of Eritrea.

Soviet Journey. By Louis Fischer. (New York: Harrison Smith and Robert Haas; $2.50.) In which the dean of the American correspondents in Russia tells how Russians think and live.

Leaves From a Greenland Diary. By Ruth Bryan Owen. (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company; $2.) The pleasant, if superficial, impressions of the American Minister to Denmark, daughter of the Great Commoner.

No Food With My Meals. By Fannie Hurst. (New York: Harper and Brothers; $1.) How Fannie became svelte; the answer is: Don't eat.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

THIS OUR GRIEF

By Ben Belitt

The flesh, ungauntleted, and girt
With luckless motley for defense,
Must yield itself to every hurt
And tread the angry mills of sense.

No hand, in the embittered hour,
May move to comfort or to curb:
The strength shall vanish from the flower,
The healing wither in the herb;

The seed that splits the hill with sheaves,
The crescent air, edged like a knife,
The curve and color of the leaves
Shall turn aggressors in the strife:

Even the heart shall break to bring
Its immemorial anguish here,
By some occult and inland spring
No larger than a tear.

—*The Virginia Quarterly Review.*

WINDY MORNING

By Elizabeth Hanly Danforth

He thrusts his home-made kite into the air,
Races, retreats, unwinds the hampering string,
And half in patient hope, half in despair,
He wrestles with the clumsy, painted thing,
Till suddenly the whole uncouth affair,
Caught upward by the wind's triumphant wing,
Climbs, growing lovelier, a cloudy stair,
And hangs aloft in heaven, quivering!

A solemn rapture fills the wide blue eyes.
Tired, content, the little figure sways.
So might, perhaps, in old Olympian days
Some young god mute with wonder and surprise,
Stand for a moment, spell-bound, half-afraid,
Before the beauty of a world he made.

—*The Cornhill Magazine (London).*

THE JESTER SPEAKS

By Regina Lenore Shoolman

No, you are not the dream of waking hours,
The air I breathe, the very sleep I sleep,
The sudden music of wild purple flowers,
The breathlessness of night: you do not keep
My pulsing heart between the curving hollow
Of your two hands. Your voice is not a bow
Precisely drawn across taut strings with slow
Intense vibration, which deep rhythms follow.

You are a pleasant thought that drifted through
My silent mind; you are an autumn leaf
Flung like a golden penny, for a brief
Bright moment; and I have not asked of you
More than a sudden streak of lightning gives
To darkness, dying even while it lives.

—*The Canadian Forum (Toronto).*

LET US THIS NIGHT

By Lionel Wiggam

Now for a night no lovely thing shall pass:
No mechanism of the air or grass
That breathed or sang in beauty shall expire.
They shall exist resurgent and entire.

Call up the vanished queens, the perished brave,
The shaken cities and the shrouded wave;
Let castles be intact, and blooms full-blown,
The loveliness of petal-silk and stone

Untouched and credible; let fountains fling
Their crystal music where the heavens sing.
Let us this night find love forlorn and sweet
In shattered Babylon and shameful Crete.

—*College Verse, Berkeley, California.*

GUMS CAN STARVE
Even while you over-eat!
WORLD'S NEW DENTAL STORY
When you don't give them the right *kind* of food, gums grow soft, tender and bleed easily. Free booklet tells how one diet change eliminated 83% of gum troubles in 341 cases studied.
* * *
Dental ills are often the first warning of faulty diet. For you can eat your fill three times a day, put on weight, actually grow fat—yet starve your teeth and gums!
This free booklet gives the results of the 3½-year study conducted by Dr. Milton T. Hanke while a member of The Sprague Memorial Institute at the University of Chicago. In 24 fascinating, illustrated pages it gives the essence of a 250-page scientific report to the medical and dental professions.
It tells how 83% of gum troubles were corrected—how tooth decay was reduced 57%—simply by adding to a well-balanced daily diet *two large glasses of fresh orange juice with the juice of half a lemon in each.*
The combined juices contain all four of the known protective essentials which help to keep the body youthfully vigorous—vitamins A, B and C, and calcium. They aid digestion and fortify the body's alkaline reserve.
Send for "World's New Dental Story" today. Discuss it with your dentist. You may find you only need additional fresh orange and lemon juice to prevent tooth-and-gum starvation. Mail coupon.
TWO LARGE GLASSES A DAY, EACH WITH JUICE OF HALF A LEMON, NOW THE RULE
For Richer Juice, Finer Flavor, more soluble solids, ask for
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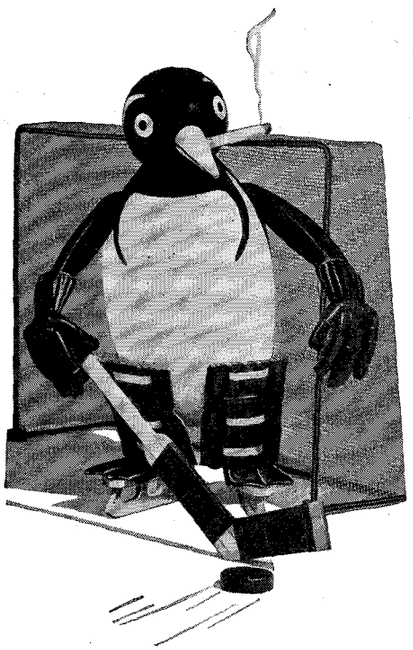

THE BEST THROAT GUARD...

A cool smoke is always better for you. A KOOL smoke is still better! Light one; draw deep. Refreshing—eh? They're mildly mentholated so that your tongue enjoys the full Turkish-Domestic blend while your throat stays cool and relaxed. Cork-tipped; each pack carries a coupon good for handsome merchandise. (Offer good in U. S. A. only.) Send for FREE illustrated premium booklet and switch to throat-protecting KOOLS!

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Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., Louisville, Ky.

On the Current Screen

Director King Vidor's gift for injecting genuine human emotions, credible characterization, and an authentic feeling for the soil into his photoplays results in transforming **"The Wedding Night" (AAA)** into a fine, mature, and poignant motion-picture.

Anna Sten, *left*, and Helen Vinson in "The Wedding Night"

Beautifully played by Anna Sten, Gary Cooper, and Helen Vinson, the new film manages, without any show of sensationalism, to be real and honestly moving.

Its story is based on one of those plots in which the actual events of a novelist's life parallel the book he is writing. It is a device which has been used so often that it has ceased to have any novelty, but "The Wedding Night" does not depend on any such qualities.

It is a simple tale about a young novelist who finds his talent slipping from him, and who returns to his home to refresh himself. There he falls in love with the gentle daughter of a Polish tobacco-farmer, altho he is married, and she is engaged to a young Pole chosen for her by her father. Then the novelist's wife returns to him and the peasant girl perishes on her wedding-night.

Curiously Stirring

Of such simple material Mr. Vidor has made his photoplay. Altho the ending is forced and unnecessary, the entire mood of the work is handled with such delicate, honest feeling; the people are so real, and their emotions so believable, that the picture becomes curiously stirring in drama.

Under the director's skilful guidance, the players give striking performances. Miss Sten offers the best portrayal she has yet made for American films, and Mr. Cooper is even better than he was amid the romantics of "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer."

Miss Vinson, usually doomed to play vanquished villainnesses, handles the difficult rôle of the frivolous wife with remarkable insight and sympathy, making the part entirely understandable. Siegfried Rumann is admirable as the stern Polish father.

• • •

"Gold Diggers of 1935" (AA)—An elaborately staged and passably tuneful screen musical show which is not at all helped by a feeble plot, or the grin of its leading man, Dick Powell. Busby Berkeley, the director, has staged some elaborate and striking dance-numbers, and there is one good popular song, called "Lullaby of Broadway," in its score.

The "Gold Diggers" series invariably is popular, and there is every reason to believe that this new edition will be equally successful, but the success hardly will be the result of the comedy, despite the helpful presence of Hugh Herbert as a dim-witted millionaire with a passion for snuff-boxes. Gloria Stuart, Alice Brady, and Glenda Farrell are prominent in the cast.

• • •

"La Crise Est Finie!" (AA)—A lively and engaging French musical comedy, based on the idea that if every one laughs hard enough, and indulges in plenty of high spirits, the depression will end overnight. It is a sort of Gallic combination of "The Good Companions" and a lavish Hollywood film-revue, altho a few suggestions of the René Clair manner provide it with a pleasing trace of imagination.

• • •

"Transient Lady" (A)—What should have been a stark and powerful drama about the power of mob-rule and family tyranny in a small Southern community is weakened by evasions and bad comedy until it becomes just a mild little melodrama.

• • •

"McFadden's Flats"—The old Irish vaudeville humors are laboriously dragged out once more in the story about the bricklayer's family; how they rose from poverty to riches, and how their daughter momentarily lost her head and became ashamed of her old parents. Walter C. Kelly is excellent as *McFadden*.

• • •

"Let's Live Tonight"—A trivial and not very light-footed romance with Lilian Harvey and Tullio Carminati.

• • •

"High School Girl"—An earnest moral-lesson about the necessity of teaching girls the facts of life. Feebly presented.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
*The House of Rothschild, *You're Telling Me, The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *David Copperfield, *Ruggles of Red Gap.	*It's a Gift, *Clive of India, *The Secret Bride, *The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Sequoia, *One More Spring, The Whole Town's Talking, *Murder on a Honeymoon, *Roberta, The Wedding Night.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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Contributors to This Issue

Edward Price Bell, distinguished journalist, who now is in Europe, and who has talked with several statesmen in the Orient on the possibilities of peace, continues his LITERARY DIGEST interviews with European statesmen. For many years he was London correspondent for the Chicago ***Daily News.***

John Alden Knight was graduated from Cornell University in 1915. During the War he served with a naval aviation unit. Mr. Knight has been a strike-breaker, game-warden, insurance-adjuster, real-estate broker, and now is a banker. He has been a member of the New York Anglers' Club for many years, and is an ardent fisherman in fresh and salt water in most parts of the country, making his own rods, tying his own flies.

Denis Tilden Lynch has been associated with the New York ***Herald Tribune*** for twenty-two years, covering city, State, and national political affairs. He is a trustee of the New York State Historical Association, and author of several biographies, notably, "Boss Tweed," "Grover Cleveland," and "Martin Van Buren."

William P. Sears, Jr., is a lecturer in education at New York University, where he received a Ph.D. degree. He is the author of "The Roots of Vocational Education," published in 1931, and is a frequent contributor to periodicals.

Largest Early Sumerian

Sumerian statues 5,000 years old are on exhibition in the museum of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. They were discovered in a hoard of sacred images by the Irak expedition of the Institute under direction of Prof. Henri Frankfort. The most complete finds were made at Tel Asmar and Khafaje, about twenty-five miles from Bagdad.

The exhibition includes a thirty-inch figure, the largest statue of an early Sumerian ever found. It came from Khafaje, and was excavated near a shrine. Sumerian sculptors had learned the art of providing space between the arms and body, but had not learned to make the legs carry the weight of the trunk, with the result that the ankles on all the statues are astonishingly thick.

The faces have been given decided characterization. The shrine of the god of Abu, at Tel Asmar, was renovated some time between 3000 and 2800 B.C., and this saved many of the statues. Too sacred to throw away, they were tumbled into pits under the floor of the shrine, and had lain there undisturbed until excavated by the expedition.

Infantile Paralysis Clinic

A clinic has been established at Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia, for vaccination against poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), using the vaccine developed by Dr. John A. Kolmer, head of the Department of Bacteriology and Pathology of the Research Institute of Cutaneous Medicine, Philadelphia. This vaccine soon will be dispensed on a nation-wide basis by a large pharmaceutical company.

Penn-Craft hats for Spring

THE new Penn-Craft hats for Spring are designed on venturesome lines, for men who know that a touch of individuality lends smartness to their dress. Styled with dash and character, they're hats for young men—of practically all ages.

PENN-CRAFT HATS FOR SPRING ARE PRICED AT $5

PENN-CRAFT HAT COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA A DIVISION OF JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY

The better stores everywhere featuring Stetson hats are now displaying these new Penn-Craft hats. Stetson hats for Spring are priced at $6.50 *(unlined* $6*),* $8*,* $10*, and up. The Playboy and the Bantam (air-light Stetsons) are* $5*.*

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5 CONNECTING SAILINGS

Sail-as-you-please to Southampton. Choice of 5 ships from Montreal and Québec. Your cruise-ship sails from Québec June 20.

Then on to the countries, the capitals, the fjords of Northern Europe. Including 3 full days in Russia.

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See YOUR OWN AGENT, or

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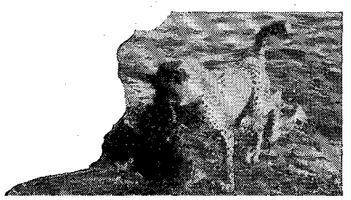

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Retrieves Ducks!

For a thousand years the Chetah has been used in Persia and India as a hunting leopard, to pursue and capture deer and antelope. It is the fastest living animal.

About a year ago Mr. Woolworth Donohue brought a cub back from Africa; and he and Mr. Warner, publisher of Field & Stream Magazine, trained it to retrieve ducks and to find, put up and retrieve pheasants, just like a dog.

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France Wants Security, Not War, Says Laval

(Continued from page 11)

whole European problem both in its present and in its prospective aspects. International cooperation, friendly and trustful, is the cardinal need, and the League is unquestionably the best-qualified instrument to that end. All French political effort proceeds on a collective basis and within the framework of the Covenant."

"You would welcome Germany's return to the League?"

"Heartily. We should like to see all nations, European and non-European, in the League and stedfastly loyal to its ideal of the enthronement of reason and justice as permanent substitutes for war in the arbitrament of human affairs—affairs so complicated and calling so urgently for juridical consideration and adjustment, and not for force. Germany, needless to say, is a colossal figure in Europe. Her faithful devotion to European security and peace is indispensable, and in what other way can she effectuate that devotion so surely as she can as an active member—absolutely equal, of course, with other members—of the League of Nations?

Security and Peace

"France and Italy have reached an understanding satisfactory to both Governments and peoples. We are proposing a Danubian Pact for the solid guaranty of the independence of Austria and of the peace of Southeastern Europe. We are proposing also an Eastern Pact to end the possibility of aggression in that extensive section of Europe, establishing the inviolability of German and Russian and other territories. We are proposing, further, an Air Convention in more precise definition of the obligations of the Locarno Pact, a Convention requiring the signatories to go instantly to the support, with their air-forces, of any member suffering an unprovoked aerial attack by a fellow-member. All these regional agreements we wish to see embodied in the Covenant of the League. Then, we submit, Europe would have a broad, assault-proof security and peace shield under the shelter of which arms reduction and limitation would be practicable."

"As it is not practicable now?"

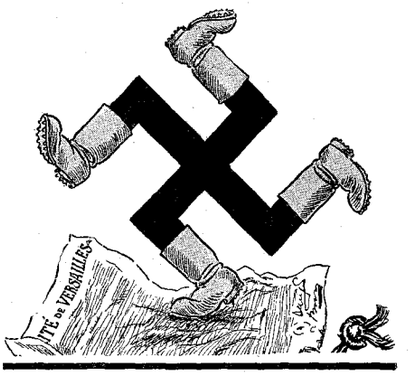
"As it is not practicable now. It is, as we French have urged from the beginning, an inexorable requirement of the European political contiguities that security shall precede disarmament. Force, in other words, must stand between nations and the contingency of aggression until such time as psychological preparation and legal commitment can perform that primitively vital function."

"France keenly desires disarmament?"

"No other nation more keenly. It is the final goal toward which we are traveling. Arms are a heavy burden on the whole world, a moral burden no less than a material, for they speak of things which humanity long since should have left by the way—bitterness, hostility, war, with all their evil significance in respect of human progress and ennoblement."

"What would a sense of all-round security in Europe mean in other spheres than the political?"

"It would mean, first, an inexpressible mental relief. It would mean fresh hope and liberated energies to millions who want only security and peace—assured security and peace—in order that they may lay their plans for, and dedicate their talents and strength to, peaceful constructive labor. Removal, definite and accepted removal, of the threat of war from the great theater of European life would change almost miraculously for the better the whole economic and social situation. Our worst evil in these important domains are the heritages



The Noise of Boots—Boots—Boots . . . .

—*Le Rire* (Paris)

of war. War bred excessive economic nationalism, trade-barriers of many kinds, desperate efforts by all peoples to approach as nearly as possible to self-sufficiency. Economic sanity, and with it the welfare of the world, vanished from the councils of mankind. Moreover, normal international social relations were rendered unhealthy and arrested in their development.

The Result of War

"All, I say, the result of war. We must find our way back to normal. We must build up international confidence firmly based upon international security and the downward, instead of the upward, trend of armaments. Then economic sanity will return. The vain and disastrous struggle for national self-sufficiency will be displaced, as it ought to be displaced, by the universally profitable economic internationalism dictated by the natural conditions of the planet upon which we live, and by the diversified gifts and capacities of its individual national groups. And then there will be, not only a resumption of the rightful flow of international commerce, but a resumption of those international social intimacies and confidences with the growth of which is bound up the moral and intellectual advance of the world."

"You mean exchanges of ideas in science, literature, art, education, social custom?"

"Yes: those things which constitute the *substance* of civilization."

"The streams of foreign travel, for example, by post-War antipathies and monetary fluctuations and disparities, were almost dried up?"

"They were."

"And that was a world loss?"

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"Economically and culturally, and also from the point of view of the international sentiment which makes for peace, it was a very great world loss. Anything which restricts the scope and frequency of international intercourse is a world loss."

"One ventures the remark, Monsieur Laval, that you have become an outstanding exponent of primary diplomacy in action."

"Primary Diplomacy"

"By 'primary diplomacy' you mean direct diplomatic interchanges among statesmen of primary responsibility?"

"Yes."

"Well, in that sense, I suppose I am somewhat of a 'primary diplomatist.' I have been in a good many places on diplomatic missions, in Washington to see your President, Mr. Hoover; in Rome to confer with Signor Mussolini, and recently (with Premier Flandin) in London for consultations with Premier MacDonald and Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon."

"Do you see especial advantage in this type of inter-Governmental discussion?"

"At certain critical times, at moments when broad matters of the highest importance are at stake, I do. After all, as Mr. MacDonald has said, the meeting of statesmen face to face is better than 'dispatches in a bag.' Discussion and understanding and action are facilitated enormously. Friendships are made. Mutual trust is born. Complexities which long have baffled solution find themselves suddenly losing their difficulty and terror. The world's most stupendous problem is to understand itself. 'Primary diplomacy' helps it to understand itself through the understanding attained by its leaders."

"Internationally, then, understanding is the key-word?"

Faith of Optimism

"I think it is. I think, in its fullness—and its fullness will be brought nearer by every frank contact of authoritative minds in the League of Nations or elsewhere—it will open the doors of all international problems, political, economic, financial. These problems, to be sure, want some opening; but international understanding is a powerful key. I am unable to see political or economic or financial intricacies permanently resisting it. I look forward confidently to political peace, to international commerce in normal flow again, to some sort of resolution of what Premier Flandin has called 'the dreadful jumble of financial obligations born of the War,' and to world monetary correlations possessing that stability which can not be dispensed with if humanity is to move on to the prosperous destiny which belongs to it of right."

"You are an international optimist, Monsieur Laval?"

"Yes. For the tasks of the world one needs the faith and the energy of optimism. I well know the road yet before us has its ruts and bends and sharp obliquities, its declivities and acclivities, but we have learned a great deal about how to get over such roads, and I hope and believe we can negotiate safely the stretch still ahead of us."

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DON'T DELAY—*Spring is Glorious in* **MEXICO CITY**

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Freemasonry Among the Anglers

Trout-Fishing Knows No Social Boundaries—On the Contrary, It Can, and Often Does, Expedite Otherwise Unpleasant Business Transactions Between Anglers

By John Alden Knight

Casting for a rising fish on the Windbeam near Pompton Lakes, New Jersey: Mr. Knight, *the author, right,* and a fellow-angler, Guy R. Jenkins

The first robin popularly is supposed to be the harbinger of spring. Throughout the country, however, millions of men—and women—attach far more importance to a definite date on their calendar. This date, boldly marked with red crayon, is the day on which the trout-season officially is declared open by the Government of the State in which they live.

Fresh-water angling is a long succession of contradictions which, sooner or later, pile themselves up into one huge paradox. All sports have for their basis the element of competition, yet fresh-water angling, and, more particularly, trout-fishing, definitely is non-competitive.

One of its outstanding peculiarities is its capacity to inspire unanimous disagreement among its adherents as to what constitutes perfection in anything even remotely associated with it. Yet a group of fishermen will gather about the fireplace of a fishing-lodge or club-house and spend an evening in heated debate which at once is friendly and controversial.

Anglers *Versus* Laymen

Only in isolated instances is an idea or a theory advanced dogmatically, or as final authority. The seasoned fisherman realizes only too well the dangers of such an attitude in a sport the very foundation of which is contradiction.

Despite this seeming lack of unity, any fisherman is only too glad to come to the aid of a brother-angler as against a non-angling critic. Among trout-fishermen there is a freemasonry which exists in no other branch of sport.

In the mountains of New York State I have had a backwoods farmer, whom I never saw before, give me one of his two remaining Shoemaker flies when the trout were coming well to that pattern and I had none like it in my kit. He gave it to me out of hand, with no indication on my part that I wanted him to, or even thought that he would.

To replace that fly in his understocked fly-book meant driving twelve miles over rutted roads and spending money which, by the look of him, he could ill afford. Needless to say, I more than repaid him with random and ample selections from my stock of flies, but he didn't know I had any when he handed me that Shoemaker with the suggestion that I "take this an' put 'er on—then see what luck you have."

Frequently, in the normal course of business activity, I happen to meet a man who is an angler. At once there is a different tone to the entire transaction, as tho each man had said to himself: "If this man's a fisherman, he must be all right." From that point, on, mutual, tho unspoken, confidence is established.

Fishing for Business

Many years ago, in the pursuit of my regular duties as insurance-adjuster in Florida, it became necessary to drive to the little town of Claremont to adjust a fire-loss on an automobile.

I found this man particularly antagonistic from the very start of the negotiations until I happened casually to inquire as to the quality of the fishing throughout his neighborhood. Within fifteen minutes all necessary papers were signed, and we were in my car headed toward his favorite bass-water.

He took me to a shallow, grassy lake where the alligators had hollowed out, here and there, deep places for their nests. The bass-fishing in these hidden pockets was unbelievably good and we took turns—one fishing and the other paddling—all afternoon. Insurance forthwith was forgotten.

There seem to be no social barriers among anglers. Perhaps this is due to the circumstance that angling excellence, like gold, is apt to be pretty much where one happens to find it. Numbered among my fisherman friends are bank-presidents, lawyers, truck-drivers, doctors, blacksmiths, shoemakers, brokers, farmers, heads of large manufacturing companies, and politicians. Angling makes strange friendships.

Fishing is annually gaining in popularity. For every angler of twenty years ago there are to-day at least twenty. To meet this tremendously increased demand on the natural fish-supply, the conservation departments of the various State Governments have been sorely tried. Through the sale of fishing licenses, funds have been made available for the construction of State hatcheries, where millions of fish are reared to be "planted" in lakes and streams.

Groups of sportsmen have been formed throughout the country in the common cause of aiding their conservation departments meet this demand on the shrinking numbers of fish. Foremost among these, perhaps, is the Izaak Walton League of America, the members of which cooperate in a work which is of untold benefit to the conservation of fresh-water fish.

Rugged Individuals

No two men will be similarly equipped as to tackle or clothing, each one feeling that *his* attire, *his* tackle, *his* method of fishing is the appropriate one as compared with those of his fellows.

Considering all these things, it is not difficult to understand how it is possible for anglers, who differ so radically in their ideas on flies, tackle, equipment, and methods, to be completely happy and content in the midst of all this dissension. They may differ concerning the various details incidental to their fishing, but there is a common, underlying theme in this symphony of dissonance—the theme of angling which serves to blend each discord with the rest into one harmonious rhapsody.

Facts on Fishing

Opening dates for trout-season: In New York State, April 6; in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New Jersey, April 15. The Missouri season opened on March 1.

The total revenue from the sale of fishing and hunting licenses in the United States during 1932-'33 was $6,775,370.14. The total number of licenses sold was 4,858,058. Delaware sold the smallest number, 1,897; New York sold the largest number, 441,038.

During 1933-'34, Delaware was the low State, with a total sale of 1,199; Pennsylvania was the high State, with a total of 529,303 licenses. During the same season, the total return from licenses in the United States was $8,754,827.57.

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Sport Shots

Fight's a fight: Some of the fans who saw the Carnera-Impellettiere fight thought Jack Dempsey, restaurateur-referee, should have stepped in more often and cautioned

International

Jack Dempsey

Wide World

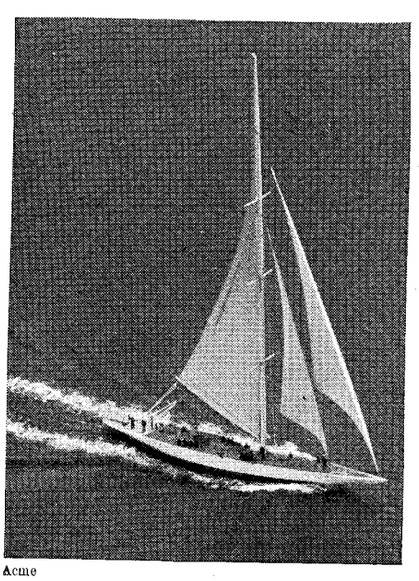
Primo Carnera

the two fistic mountains in their recent elimination bout. But the ex-champion thought otherwise.

"As a matter of fact," said Jack, who looked like a midget in the ring for the first time in his life, "neither of them can punch hard enough to crack an egg, and I can lick 'em both, myself, long as I've been out of training. What if they did punch low—neither of them could hit hard enough to hurt a child. A fight is a fight, and if a man can't protect himself, he ought to stay out of the ring."

• • •

Blast from Britain: Charles E. Nicholson precipitated an explosion in British and American *America's* Cup circles last week by publishing a letter in which the designer of T. O. M. Sopwith's defeated 1934 challenger, *Endeavour*, charged for the first time that secret "alterations" of the New York Yacht Club's rules gave *Rainbow*, the defender, a decided weight advantage. He said that the weight of *Rainbow's* crew was not taken into account in her ballasting under the rules, enabling *Rainbow* to reach better than her rival. There has been no comment from the New York Yacht Club.



Acme

Rainbow: 1934 defender

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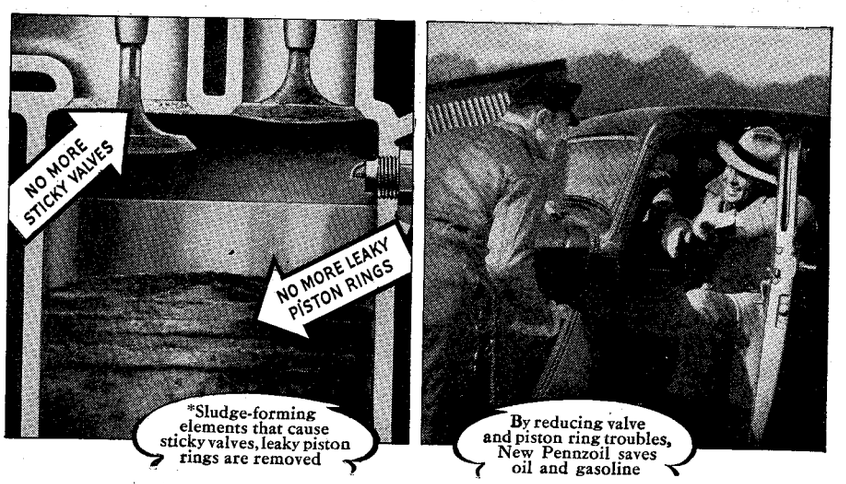
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*Sludge-forming elements that cause sticky valves, leaky piston rings are removed
By reducing valve and piston ring troubles, New Pennzoil saves oil and gasoline

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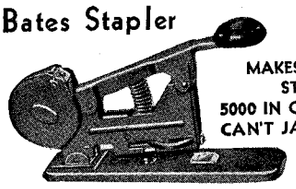
Bates Stapler



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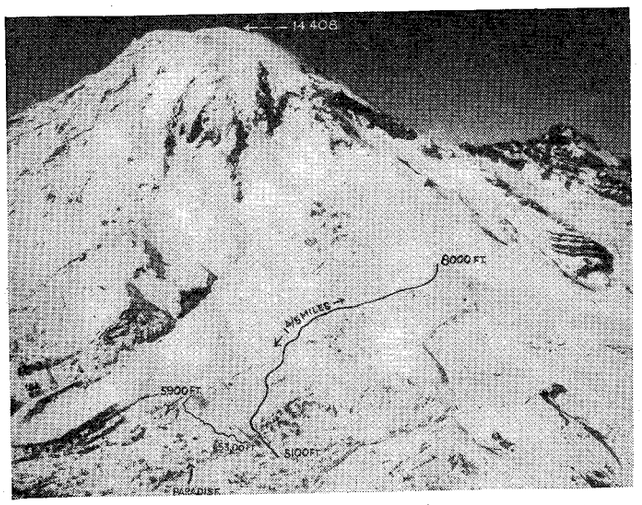
Ski Stars Set for Tests

National Championships and Olympic Trials in Down-Hill and Slalom Ski-Running Will Be Staged in Rainier Park Next Month



View of the down-hill (long line on the right) and slalom (short line, left) courses for national ski championships and Olympic try-outs to be held April 13-14

America's national championships in down-hill and slalom ski-running will be held in Rainier National Park, Washington—there is plenty of snow there—in conjunction with the United States Olympic Trials on April 13 and 14.

For the next two weeks a hundred skiers will practise for the tests, which will decide the personnel of the team to be sent to Garmish-Partenkirchen, Germany, for the Winter Olympics in 1936. The original plan to send eighteen skiers has been abandoned because contributions to finance them have fallen short of expectations. The present plan is to send from six to eight skiers.

Rainier National Park was awarded the championships by the United States Olympic Ski Committee because the latter wished a site identical with that to be used in 1936. This means a down-hill run of approximately 3,000 feet, over a course one and four-fifths miles long, preferably clear of trees and averaging 33 per cent. in vertical drop; and a slalom course a quarter of a mile long with a vertical drop of at least 600 feet.

Seventy Miles an Hour

The long line, shown in the photograph, is the down-hill course. It starts at Sugar Loaf—an elevation of 8,000 feet. The course suddenly drops at Panorama Point from a 28-30-degree pitch to nearly 48 degrees.

It continues through Edith Creek Basin, across the highway, and down into Paradise Valley proper. To the left of the down-hill course is the slalom course, starting at the crest of a short avalanche slope, but avoiding it, then dropping down the spine of Alta Vista.

From the top of Panorama to the base there is a steep *Schuss* of 500 feet in a quarter-mile. One skier was clocked down this shoot at seventy miles an hour. The course then gradually slopes out to the finish, dropping 500 feet in the last mile. Its whole vertical drop, according to Orville Borgerson of the Washington Ski Club, Seattle, is 4,500 feet.

The governing body of amateur skiing in the United States is the National Ski Association consisting of five divisions: Eastern Amateur, Central Amateur, U. S. Western, California, and Pacific Northwestern. Each division has its own district meet, and eight skiers are chosen from each district to compete in the national championships.

More than 100 ski-clubs, with thousands of members, are connected with the national organization. Tournaments are held regularly in Duluth; Minneapolis; Canton, South Dakota; Steamboat Springs, Colorado; Red Wing, Minnesota; Denver; Chicago; Lake Placid, New York; Brattleboro, Vermont; Bear Mountain, New York; Salt Lake City; Seattle; Portland, Oregon; Big Pines, California, and Devil's Lake, North Dakota.

According to ***The All-Sports Record Book,*** only one ski-devotee in ten goes in for jumping. Official records show that the best jump ever made was that of Birger Ruud, of Norway, who leaped 301.76 feet, in Yugoslavia, last year. But Reidar Andersen bettered the listed records in winning the international ski-jump in Yugoslavia, earlier this month, with a leap of 311.60 feet.

East-West Rivalry

But the championships and Olympic trials in Washington next month will be for down-hill and slalom experts only, the jumpers having had their try-outs already. The men chosen at the recent Salt Lake City jumping-trials are Caspar Oimoen of Anaconda, Montana; Sverre Freidheim of Minneapolis; Einar Fredbo of Salt Lake City, and Roy Mikkelson of Auburn, California. Freidheim's jumps of 158 and 181 feet over the giant Ecker Hill slide, in the face of a blasting cross-wind, took first place in those trials.

Most of the young men who will compete in the Paradise Valley next month already have rented cabins near the course. Some of them had to pawn their automobiles to get the rent money.

The Westerners, according to the Seattle ***Times,*** are apprehensive of the competition they will get from the Eastern skiers. The Dartmouth students who helped the Hanover college win the International Intercollegiate Skiing Union championship in St. Sauveur, Quebec, on March 1 are causing most of the concern among the West Coast boys.

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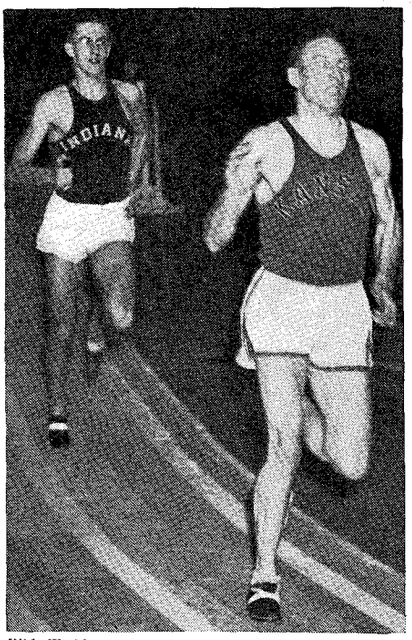
Courtesy Doesn't Pay in Track

Dan Ferris, A.A.U. Secretary, Thinks Hornbostel Might Have Beaten Cunningham in K. of C. "1,000" if He Had Run Closer

Daniel J. Ferris, National Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union and director of its indoor championships—he's ruddy-faced, plump, and personable—swung back in his chair, looked out of the window, and considered the high lights of the Eastern indoor-track season of 1935.

The outstanding meets, of course, were the New York A. C., the Millrose, the A.A.U. championships, the Intercollegiates (I.C.4-A.) and the Knights of Columbus games—all held in Madison Square Garden, New York City.



Wide World

Glenn Cunningham beating Chuck Hornbostel in the 1,000-yard event at the K. of C. meet. Both men broke the indoor record

"I should say the most thrilling events were the mile in the first two meets, the 1,500 meters in the championships, and the 1,000 yards in the K. of C. games. In winning the Baxter in the N.Y.A.C. meet, Glenn Cunningham showed that he could run any kind of race mapped out for him and still win. He showed he could change his plan of running, whereas if you asked a man who usually did the first half faster than the second, or *vice versa*—if you asked him to reverse his usual schedule, he'd lose the race. Not Cunningham.

Records Broken

"I thought the mile was the outstanding feature of the Millrose games, too, despite Chuck Hornbostel's fine 1:11.3 for the 600, breaking the world's indoor record. Hornbostel 'doubled' and won the 1,000, too, but the mile was the feature of the meet, altho by no means a record-breaker. Cunningham took it in 4:11.

"The 1,500 meter was the outstanding feature of the A.A.U. championships, altho five or six records were broken at this meet, which, as a whole, was the best meet of the season. Cunningham's 3:50.5 broke the world's indoor record for that distance.

"Other grand performances that night were turned in by Jesse Owens of Ohio State University, who set a new indoor mark in the broad jump with a leap of twenty-five feet, nine inches, then proceeded to crack the world's indoor record for the sixty-meter dash which he ran in 6.6. Ben Johnson of Columbia beat Owens in the final in the same phenomenal time.

"Nor should Henry Dreyer of Rhode Island State be overlooked. He tossed the thirty-five-pound weight fifty-five feet, three and three-quarter inches, for a new world's indoor record. It was the outstanding weight performance of the past fifteen years.

Brown's Performance

"Keith Brown's performance in the pole-vault interested me most of the I.C.4-A. meet. I noticed Brown cleared the bar every time a race was going on, and when he broke his own indoor record by vaulting fourteen feet, three and a quarter inches, the judge told him the bar was lower than it was. That would indicate the presence of a psychological factor whether Brown denies it or not.

"And speaking of psychology, look at George Spitz, the high-jumper, who was beaten by Corny Johnson in the championships. Spitz gets annoyed when he is expected to try for a record. Furthermore, Spitz did much better (six feet, eight inches) at the K. of C. games when he didn't have competition from Johnson, whose six feet, seven won at the championships.

"Lawson Robertson told me that Spitz was using too much speed in the approach, and that he was slipping. Possibly his spikes didn't hold him so well.

"Of course the '1,000' was the classic of the K. of C. meet, March 16, if not of the entire season. I think Hornbostel lost that race to Cunningham—altho he, too, lowered the old record of 2:12, in finishing second—by being a gentleman and living up strictly to the rules. He never came within a foot of Cunningham, altho he could have run much closer to him, thereby causing Glenn to break his stride.

"Chuck ran a nice, clean race all around, but much wider than necessary. You know that on that rainbow-marked intercollegiate track they used, every six inches you run beyond the pole you add a yard to each lap. By running an inside race, you shorten the distance. Hornbostel ran a full lap wide of Cunningham. He might have won if he'd had the pole. But that's all conjecture, of course.

"Another thing about that Hornbostel-Cunningham classic: it's unusual for a man to run the longer distance after the shorter as Cunningham did in running the Columbian mile after beating Hornbostel. But, then, Glenn defies all track tradition, anyhow. I thought his victory was the high spot of the season."

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Wall Street Fears Washington Too Much

Protesting Against Gloom, Chairman Kennedy, of the SEC, Sees Conditions Improving in Spite of Politics: Governor Eccles Denies Inflation, But Economists Disagree

By Robert Winsmore

Wall Street has been officially rebuked for its despondent pessimism, and the rebuke has stated the case both for and against the Wall Street state of mind. It was administered last week by Joseph P. Kennedy, Chairman of the SEC, and its gist was that the Street, like Big Business, is taking Washington too seriously. "Be yourselves," Mr. Kennedy urged. "Government interference—politics, if you will—we have always had with us, yet our predecessors went ahead and developed this marvelous land."

The truth of that is obvious and the philosophy is admirable. As was remarked on this page of The Literary Digest a fortnight ago, the pat word for Wall Street's present apprehensive mood is hysteria. It quite ignores such evidences of progressing recovery as Mr. Kennedy has since emphasized—a gain of 34 per cent. in trade from the 1933 bottom, rehabilitation of the pivotal motor-industry and sound revamping of others, quickening of the capital market and increasing banker-willingness to take advantage of it. Indeed, much else that might well be regarded as satisfactory and encouraging goes unrecognized or undervalued because the shouting and the tumult at Washington is overawing.

The Longer Political View

At the same time, there is something to be said for Wall Street's failure to accept the current Washington exhibit light-heartedly. A dozen major bills now or soon to be before Congress threaten to change the existing financial or business order more or less radically. Blind faith that no dislocations will result from the olio is a great deal to ask.

Moreover, the longer political view has come to suggest possible development of just such a situation as that of forty years ago when, after the disasters of 1890 and 1893, a return of timidity logically held all business depressed and inert until the menace of radical Bryanism was dissipated at the polls. Bryan and "silver at 16 to 1" was not more minatory to capital eighteen months before the elections of 1896 than is Long-Coughlin-Townsend and "share-the-wealth" to-day.

Therefore, while the advice of the much-respected Chairman of the SEC to business men to give less attention to politics may be sound advice and timely, there are many who will think it somewhat less than practical. That Wall Street is overfearful and unduly jittery just now is beyond question. In fact, it is aware of its own condition. But that it should be expected to consider "duties of citizenship"—the phrase is Mr. Kennedy's—and go gaily forward with initiative and enterprise without regard for the threat of destructive government interference in business might be deemed, in the vernacular, a bit thick.

Fiat Money

Much concerned with the progress of banking legislation, thoughtful members of the financial community showed sustained interest in the prolonged testimony given before the House Committee on Banking and Currency by Marriner S. Eccles, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. In support of the Administration's proposed banking bill, Mr. Eccles, as expected, said much that was sheer destructive heresy in the ears of financial conservatives. Yet he also said much that was agreeably antagonistic to fiat currency proposals, notably those put before him by financially-radical Representative Goldsborough of Maryland.

It is Mr. Goldsborough who calls fiat money "real," and terms the present currency "make-believe money." He thinks that inane fear of "so-called inflation" stands in the way of desirable improvement in the country's monetary system, such as would result if money were louder and funnier. To him said Governor Eccles informatively:

"Efforts have been made for two years, and there is not the slightest indication of inflation. Unless people without money and jobs are put in possession of money through jobs, and unless people and corporations will spend the money they have, you can not get an inflation by merely changing the gold content, or by silver legislation. Unless the result is to induce holders of existing money to spend, you don't increase the volume or velocity of money."

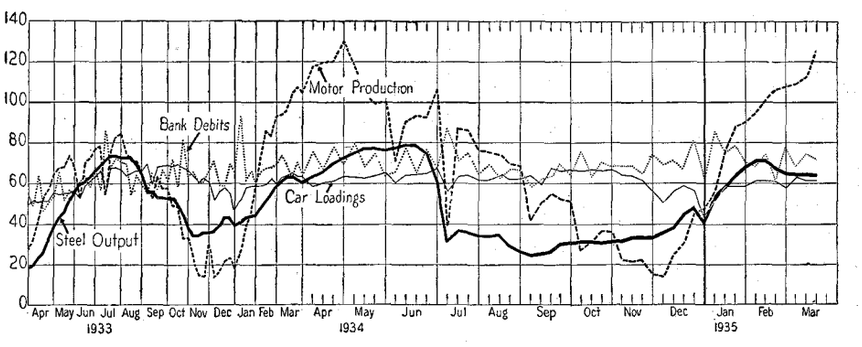
Whether so intended or not, that was another way of saying that the materials of which inflation is made have been present for two years but have not been called into use. A less impatient reformer than the Maryland Congressman might have interpreted it as assurance that when inflation becomes serviceable to business it will be available without resort to printing-press currency. It is sufficiently apparent, however, that in Representative Goldsborough's school only the printing-press brand of inflation is regarded as the real thing.

The matter of inflation is interesting. Experts and the like are increasingly in agreement that, in enormous potentiality, it is latent all around us. Roger Babson insists weekly that it is already active, altho as yet in the creeping stage. Willard M. Kiplinger says it will get under way late this year or early next—when the Federal Reserve index of industrial production volume reaches 100 and moves above that level for several months. Prof. Edwin Walter Kemmerer declares that its virus is working powerfully in the body economic, and he is quite dour about it.

Inflation to Be

It is deliberately-contrived inflation-virus, Doctor Kemmerer says. It has been deliberately administered in successive doses—Reserve-Bank purchases of government bonds, public-works expenditures, reduction of the dollar's gold content, government purchases of gold and silver, government loans and guaranties to enterprise, expenditures to raise farm prices, now nearly five billions more for relief. With each item representing a colossal sum, the list is formidable, and the economist is looking ahead with confidence to an increase of 116 per cent. in the cost of living from the present level.

For the promotion of stock-market improvement, such a prospect might well be recommended for Wall Street attention. In theory, at least, inflation connotes higher prices for equities, which is to say, for common stocks. If seriously taken, Doctor Kemmerer's forecast could be much more moving marketwise than was Chairman Kennedy's advice to forget politics.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1935, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending March 16

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Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary was consulted and this definition found: "Cofferdam—*a temporary* enclosing dam built in the water and pumped dry to protect workmen while some work, as the foundation of a pier, is in progress." The dam in question was *permanent.* Judgment accordingly was entered in favor of the contractor who thus received the $6,331.90 of which he had nearly been deprived.

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autogyro	parsec
ballyhoo	permanent wave
Cheka	proton
contract bridge	publicize
Dail Eireann	racket
dunk	racketeer
empathy	radiovision
finagle	robot
gigolo	rotor-ship
intelligentsia	Saor Stat
jodhpur	tap-dancer
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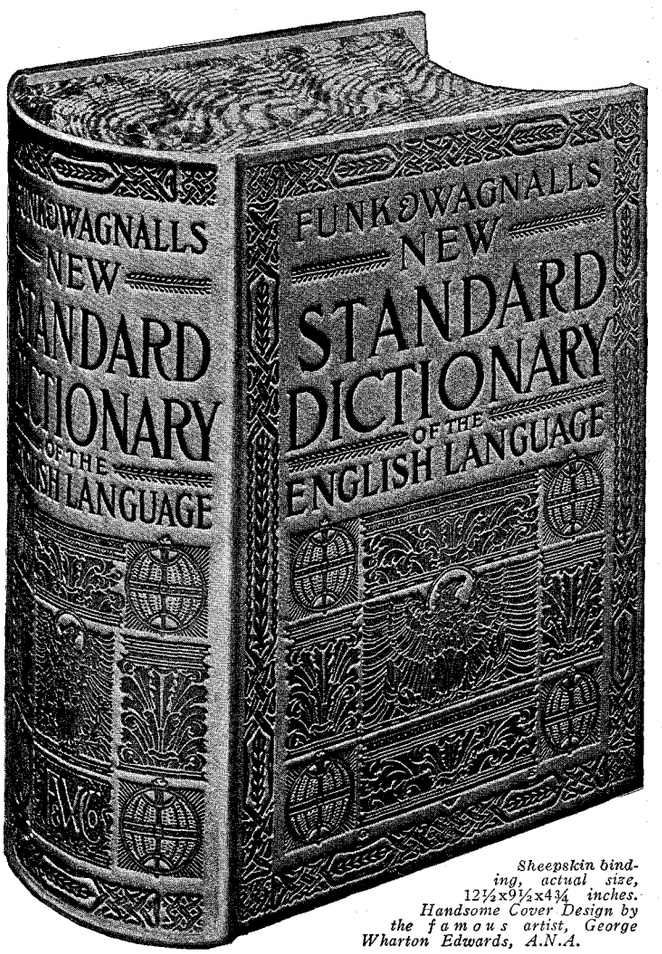

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

(CHART NO. 11: As of March 23, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment columns refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, numeral (3) to Chart No. 3 the following week, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means; R.&H.—Rivers and Harbors.

New Bills

Agriculture Department Appropriations.—This bill (H.R. 6718) embraces regular annual appropriations for the various branches of the government service under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the jurisdiction of the Farm Credit Administration. As recommended by the House Agriculture Committee, the bill carries a total of $118,113,878 for the Department of Agriculture and $4,000,000 for the Farm Credit Administration.

Among the agencies provided for are the Agricultural Extension Service, Weather Bureau, Bureaus of Animal, Dairy and Plant Industry, Forest Service, and Bureau of Public Roads.

The bill represents a decrease of $61,970,743 in the public-roads funds compared with last year's enactment.

• • •

Cotton-Tax Exemption.—Under the Bankhead Cotton Control Act this bill, numbered H.R. 6424, provides a tax exemption for the small grower. If his allotment is less than two bales, his output would be exempt from tax up to two bales. This exemption was increased by the House to three bales.

• • •

Rivers and Harbors.—Provision for construction, repair, and preservation of public works on rivers and harbors is made in this bill, the first of its type since 1930. The measure contains 204 projects with a total cost estimated at more than $272,000,000. For seventy-seven of the projects allocations totaling $58,067,499 have been made by the PWA.

• • •

"The projects in this bill," the House, Rivers and Harbors Committee advised in making its report to the House, "provide a definitely rounded-out plan for the continued improvement of our important rivers and harbors to meet changes in navigation and commercial conditions." The Committee advised further that "the completion of the program will require a period of several years and the annual appropriation necessary to its execution will be moderate."

• • •

Among bills not included in the Chart, but of general interest:

Monetary Authority.—A Federal Monetary Authority would be custodian of the public credit and funds under a bill (S. 2204) introduced in the Senate by Senator Bronson Cutting of New Mexico. The Authority would be vested in seven members with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency serving as *ex officio* members. It would take over the Federal Reserve Banks and agencies. The bill was referred to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

• • •

Mortgage Relief.—This bill (H.R. 6832) is designed to relieve property-owners and investors by setting up a Federal Commercial Mortgage Corporation to make loans to individuals, associations, and corporations, secured by first liens on real estate. The Corporation would have capital stock of $500,000,000, provided through the RFC. The proposed enactment, sponsored by Representative Dirksen of Illinois, was referred by the House to its Committee on Banking and Currency.

• • •

Domestic Allotment.—Representative Dies of Texas has introduced a bill in the House proposing to solve the problem of surplus and potential surplus of cotton, wheat, and rice by allotting to each producer a proportionate share of the domestic market for his product. The measure, numbered H.R. 6839, would pay tariff-benefits amounting, in the case of wheat, to the import duty, and, in the case of cotton and rice, to not less than 10 cents and one cent, respectively, a pound. The theory is that the surplus could be sold abroad without restriction. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture.

		HOUSE					SENATE				Conference	President	
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Title and Author	Bill Number	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To House	House Floor Amendments	Final Action	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To Senate	Senate Floor Amendments	Final Action	Conference Rep't Approved	President's Signature
1	2	3											
BONUS						Passed							
Patman	HR1	W. & M.	(10)	....	....	3-22	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vinson (Ky.)	HR3896	W. & M.	(10)	3-13	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thomas	S2	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tydings	S1938	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
DIST. COL. APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Cannon	HR3973	Appro.	(2)	1-16	(2)	1-18	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TREAS.-P. O. APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Arnold	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	2-1	Appro.	(10)	3-11	....	....	....	....
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-3-13	....
Oliver	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	2-25	H-3-18	....
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed		
Parks	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	2-22	Appro.	(9)	3-1	(10)	3-8	(10)	....
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-3-20	
Buchanan	HR6644	Appro.	(10)	3-12	Minor	3-13	Appro.	(a)	3-18	(a)	3-19	H-3-20	....
INTERIOR APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Taylor	HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	3-1	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIA.													
Sandlin	HR6718	.....	....	....	....	....	Appro.	(b)	3-14	Minor	Passed 3-15	Appro.	
4 BILLION RELIEF						Passed							
Buchanan	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(c)	....	....	....
SOCIAL INSURANCE													
Doughton	HR4120	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lewis	HR4142	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wagner	S1130	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
30-HR. WEEK													
Connery	HR2746	Labor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Black	S87	.....	....	....	....	....	Judic	....	....	....	....	....	....
HOME LOAN						Passed							
Steagall	HR6021	Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(10)	3-12	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1771	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
FARM CREDIT						2-18							
Jones	HR5440	Agri.	(6)	2-7	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....
Fletcher	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	....	....	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	Passed 2-11	....	....
FOOD, DRUG													
Mead	HR3972	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Copeland	S5	.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	....	....	....	....	....
McCarron	S580	.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	....	....	....	....	....	....
BANKING													
Steagall	HR5357	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1715	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
TRANSPORT.													
Huddleston													
Bus. Truck	HR5262	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rayburn													
ICC Reorg.	HR5365	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	HR5379	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler													
Bus. Trans.	S1629	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
ICC Reorg.	S1635	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	S1632	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bankruptcy	S1634	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
HOLDING CO'S.													
Rayburn	HR5423	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler	S1725	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
AAA AMEND.													
Jones	HR5585	Agri.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Smith	S1807	.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
LABOR BOARD													
Connery	HR6288	Labor	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wagner	S1958	.....	....	....	....	....	Labor	....	....	....	....	....	....
INCOME TAX PUBLICITY						Passed							
Doughton	HR6359	W. & M.	None	3-7	None	3-11	Fin.	None	3-13	....	....	....	....
COTTON-TAX EXEMPTION						Passed							
Doxey	HR6424	Agri.	(d)	(3-8)	(d)	3-19	Agri.	....	....	..	....	....	....
RIVERS AND HARBORS													
Mansfield	HR6732	R. & H.	Minor	3-18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

(a) The Senate Appropriations Committee increased the total of the Deficiency Appropriation Bill by $492,560 to $112,762,870. The Senate approved this increase.

(b) House Appropriation Committee amendments to the Agriculture Appropriation bill are incorporated in the digest of the bill in the adjoining column on this page.

(c) The Senate rejected the so-called McCarran Amendment, which would require the prevailing wage to be paid on all projects under the $4,880,000,000 work-relief bill. It rejected, also, amendments to reduce the amount by $2,000,000,000 and $3,000,000,000. It "earmarked" $40,000,000 for relief to schools.

(d) The amendments to the Cotton-Tax Exemption bill by the House Agriculture Committee and the House are incorporated in the digest of the bill in the adjoining column on this page.

Home Debt Moratorium. — A temporary moratorium on debts secured by mortgages on homes would be provided under a bill introduced in the House by Representative Moritz of Pennsylvania. The measure would authorize the RFC to lend $300 to the mortgagor to be used in paying interest due or to be due the mortgagee. The loan would bear interest at 2 per cent., and would be secured by the mortgagor's note, which, with the required consent of the mortgagee, would be a first lien against the home. Numbered H.R. 6765, the bill was referred to the House Banking and Currency Committee.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

League of Income Taxpayers

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Those of us who pay income taxes to the Federal Government are still smarting from our annual punishment. Would not this be a good time, therefore, to suggest that there is a better way of responding to a licking than by simply grumbling and whimpering? There are approximately 5,000,000 of us, a larger host than the veterans of the World War. The latter have long been organized very effectively to *get* something from the Government. What is to hinder the income taxpayers of the nation from organizing with equal efficiency to *save* something from the Government? It really seems amazing that with the example of the American Legion and its power before us all these years we have not followed suit. A League of Income Taxpayers would attract the cream of the country. It would match the Legion in numbers and overmatch it in money and brains. And its demands would act on Congress as a splendid, and essential, counterweight to those of all manner of Treasury raiders. S.G.C.L.

New York City.

[Federal income-tax collections for March 15, 1935, were about 30 per cent. higher than for March 15, 1934, the Treasury reported.—*Editor.*]

Voting-Intelligence Test

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The right to vote is the most important as well as the most neglected of all the vital questions that have concerned our country.

We have questions discussed and debated upon, laws and bills argued, vetoed, or passed, and other things rightly or wrongly done, all of which are directly or indirectly the consequences of decisions made at the polls. Therefore, in order to safeguard the welfare of us all, it is of the utmost importance that only responsible officials should be elected, and this can only be accomplished through responsible citizens.

To be fair to all citizens, I would suggest a voting-intelligence test. The test-system would eliminate countless irresponsible voters through whom undeserving officials may be elected. JOSEPH TELESCUS.

Waterbury, Connecticut.

The National Insurance Plan

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In reviewing the various plans of social insurance in THE DIGEST you have neglected to advance the most deserving of all—the National Insurance Plan.

It would seem that any idea that protected the individual, the home, the taxpayer and the United States Treasury should be of sufficient national interest to warrant discussion.

There is no reason why, if the wage-earners are willing, they should not be allowed to protect themselves and families in good times and bad by mutually contributing to a fund, under Federal supervision, that will give them old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, health insurance, widow and minor maintenance.

Civil-service workers contribute 3 per cent. of their wages toward retirement without cost to the Government. If they can do it, why can't the rest of us? We can't all get civil-service positions. Should the National Insurance Plan become a law every one could retire at a set age on $100 monthly. JOHN A. HARDING.

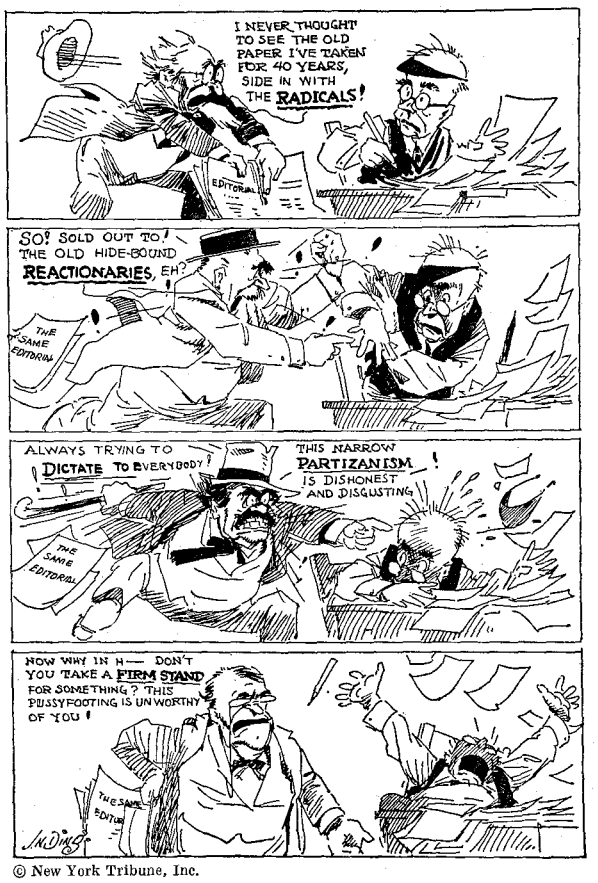
Lowell, Massachusetts.

Thank You

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I want to commend you on your magazine, THE LITERARY DIGEST, as being the most instructive and educational publication on national and international events.

It certainly has broadened my knowledge to the point where I am able to discuss or debate certain issues more intelligently and precisely.

Altoona, Pennsylvania. HABAB G. KATTOUF.


I NEVER THOUGHT TO SEE THE OLD PAPER I'VE TAKEN FOR 40 YEARS, SIDE IN WITH THE RADICALS!
EDITORIAL
SO! SOLD OUT TO THE OLD HIDE-BOUND REACTIONARIES, EH?
THE SAME EDITORIAL
ALWAYS TRYING TO DICTATE TO EVERYBODY!
THIS NARROW PARTIZANISM IS DISHONEST AND DISGUSTING
THE SAME EDITORIAL
NOW WHY IN H— DON'T YOU TAKE A FIRM STAND FOR SOMETHING? THIS PUSSYFOOTING IS UNWORTHY OF YOU!
THE SAME EDITOR
J.N. Darling

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Picture of an Editor Trying to Express an Honest and Unbiased Opinion

—J. N. Darling—1928

1935

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Kindly allow my subscription to your magazine to lapse. I do not like the way you ignore the liberal and radical press. You have your pages full of bunk to hoodwink the worker.

M. H. ROSSELLE.

Brooklyn, New York.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Kindly cancel our subscription to THE LITERARY DIGEST upon receipt of this letter.

The undisguised radical trend of your magazine has made its presence undesirable in our house.

WILLIAM REISMAN.
PHILIP REISMAN.

New Rochelle, N. Y.

Poets and Prize-Fighters

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—We read of prize-fights in which the contestants receive thousands—aye, tens of thousands—of dollars for a single night. But our poets, who require just as much training as a prize-fighter, may produce some thing of beauty which may encourage, uplift, and gladden the heart of man thousands of years after the very bones of the prize-fighters have turned to dust—and they are expected to give the result of their efforts without compensation.

Are the minds of the American people focused wholly upon the merely physical? VIRGINIA T. NORTON.

Austin, Texas.

Athletics Instead of War

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Nearly every one, it seems, is opposed to war, and wishes to see it disappear as a means of settling international disputes. Probably the best way of eliminating any evil is to substitute a good for it.

I suggest that international differences be settled on athletic fields and courts. These do not maim and cripple; they do not destroy property.

With the development of international good sportsmanship, even the referee would be safe from pop-bottles.

Such contests cost little money; indeed they would draw such gates as would soon clear all nations of debt.

National pride would be as satisfactorily appeased by a victory on the gridiron as one on the field of battle. National emotion could be blown off in the cheering sections. Costly diplomatic congresses would be avoided, because all issues could be settled before the season opened.

War Departments would be replaced by Athletic Departments, headed by Coach-Generals. Our President would become Coach-in-Chief, and there could be a whole array of lieutenant-coaches, major-coaches, adjutant-coaches, *etc.* And think how the substitution of athletic training for military training would benefit manhood. H. P. LOHRMAN.

Strasburg, Ohio.

If You Favor War

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Let this be the method of securing a war-chest: All those in favor of war shall contribute $100 to the War Department and have their names made public.

Tell me, just how many Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, Russians, or people of any nation, would you find on the war-roll?

The above idea sounds absurd, but so does war. JOHN P. HABIGER.

Bavaria, Kansas.

[In 1930 the total population of the United States, with its outlying territories and possessions, was 137,008,435, according to the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce.

The cost of the World War to the United States was officially set by the Treasury Department in its report last January at fifty billion dollars, which does not include something like twelve billion more in War debts owed the United States by foreign nations.

A total cost of sixty-two billion dollars, divided by the largest possible estimate of the total American population, would make the per capita cost for every man, woman and child of the United States and its possessions $452.55 apiece.—*Editor.*]

Sarcasm?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Concerning the present movement for government pensions and hand-outs of one kind or another, I should like to say that the idea is good but that it does not go far enough—it is not broad enough. I am starting the circulation of a petition asking Congress to recognize the hazards of automobile-driving and to pension all drivers. This together with the Townsend Old Age Pension and the soldiers' bonus, will embrace practically every individual in the United States.

Then the depression will be over for all of us. No one will need to worry and no one will have to work. GORDON G. DYE.

Los Angeles.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

How You Doin'?—"Aren't you ashamed of yourself begging?"

"Madam—I am not begging—I am a professional coin-collector."—***Philadelphia Bulletin.***

Worst Possible.—FIRST GOSSIP—"Why did they separate?"

SECOND GOSSIP—"Nobody knows."

FIRST GOSSIP—"O, how terrible!"—***Boston Evening Transcript.***

No Gain, No Loss.—MOTORIST—"Hey, it's pretty fortunate for you this happened in front of a doctor's house."

VICTIM—"Yeah—but I'm the doctor!"—***Safe Driver.***

He Forgot to Duck.—JUDGE—"Will you waive your right to appeal?"

HUSBAND—"Don't let her wave any more rights, Judge. That's how I got this black eye!"—***Foreign Service, V. F. W.***

Who Cares?—The Hollywood magnate told an assistant that in his opinion a certain writer was the only man for a film they had under consideration. The assistant was tactfully doubtful.

"Don't you think, perhaps he's a little too caustic?" he suggested.

"Do I care how much he costs?" demanded the producer. "Get him!"—***Montreal Daily Star.***

Relief.—The minister met Tom, the village ne'er-do-well, and, much to the latter's surprize, shook him heartily by the hand.

"I'm so glad you have turned over a new leaf, Thomas," said the good man. "I was delighted to see you at the prayer-meeting last night."

"Oh," said Tom after a moment of doubt. "So that's where I was."—***Arcanum Bulletin.***

That's Different.—A Negro was telling his minister that he had "got religion."

"Dat's fine, brothah; but is you sure that you is going to lay aside sin?" asked the minister.

"Yessuh, ah's done it already."

"An' is you gwine to pay up all your debts?"

"Wait a minute, pahson. You ain't talking religion now—you is talking business."—***The Tatler.***

He Knows His Manners.—A Cockney merchant had made a lot of money and decided to spend some of it on a castle in the Highlands of Scotland. On the first evening, the butler approached him and said: "Would you care to have the pipers at dinner, sir?"

"No, thanks," was the casual reply, "but you can tike 'em to the other room, and I'll read 'em liter."—***Everybody's Weekly (London).***

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Accepted Swain: "I know I'm not much to look at."
The Girl: "Still, you'll be at work all day."

The String Question Maybe.—GOVERNMENT EXAMINER—"How did you come to mark this man's paper 101 per cent.? Don't you know that nothing can be more perfect than 100 per cent.?"

NEW ASSISTANT—"Yes, but this man answered one question we didn't ask."—***Pathfinder.***

Always Courteous.—SERGEANT—"What would you do if an appeal came through for volunteers?"

RECRUIT—"I would step aside and let them pass."—***U. S. S. Texas Steer.***

Out of His Line.—DINER—"There's something wrong with these hot dogs."

WAITER—"Well, don't tell it to me; I'm only a waiter, not a veterinarian."—***Lorain (Ohio) Journal.***

1935 Model.—WIFE (reading)—"It says here they have found a sheep in the Himalaya Mountains that can run forty miles an hour."

HER HUBBY—"Well, it would take a lamb like that to follow Mary nowadays."—***Border City Star.***

Qualified.—FATHER (admiring his recently born heir)—"That fellow will be a great statesman one of these days."

MOTHER—"Oh, Charles, dear, do you really think he will?"

"Sure of it. Look how easily he wriggles out of everything."—***Toronto Globe.***

On Her Heels.—They were hearing the evidence in Mrs. Biff McGee's suit for divorce. Mrs. Biff was telling tales of cruelty, almost beyond belief, when good old Biff stepped up to the bench and said:

"Judge, you can't believe a word that woman says. She's punch-drunk!"—***Service Magazine.***

Slips That Pass in the Night

Sue, Senator, Sue.—Senator —— —— is tight on the job at Washington.—*Havre (Mont.) paper.*

Let the Bidding Start.—The collection has been appraised at $00,000.—*Brownsville (Texas) paper.*

Thank You.—The ——— congratulates Mr. and Mrs. ——— on the birth of a hospital.—*Kalamazoo paper.*

Trick Invention.—When he knocked the second time, the door flew open, Plummer said, and started shooting.—*Wellston (Ohio) paper.*

The Gang Misses Him.—Friends of ——— ——— will be sorry to learn that he has been for the past week at his home in Main street.—*Monongahela (Pa.) paper.*

Sounds Tiresome.—Chester D. ——— cheated death early to-day when trapped on a grade crossing. He swung his big automobile carriertruck aside and ran for 100 years beside a freight train, which had all but struck him.—*Albany (N. Y.) paper.*

Stop!—Returning last night, ——— said "it is a terrible thing to make people think that bankers are friends."—*Lebanon (Pa.) paper.*

Vermont Beats California.—A son was born, weight 91 pounds 4 ounces, to Mr. and Mrs. ——— ———. —*Montpelier (Vt.) paper.*

They Usually Do.—Mother and babe are getting along nicely and the father is expected to recover within a few weeks.—*Eureka (Utah) paper.*

Yester-morrow.—Mrs. ——— was hostess at a family dinner party at her home to-morrow to celebrate her birthday yesterday.—*Long Island City paper.*

And Was He Bored!—Mr. ——— told of the dangers of deep sea diving, how he had gone down under water, of a British ship that failed to heed the divers warning, and how he was under water for 27 years until another diver could go down, and take him from the mud.—*Greensburg (Pa.) paper.*

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